

INSIDE: HUNTING DOWN THE NAZIS/FAMILY FEUD AT CTV

Maclean's

MARCH 23, 1987

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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THE GOLD RUSH



- Selling the Winter Olympics
- A galaxy of stars to watch in Calgary



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COVER

The Gold Rush

As Calgary gears up for the 1988 Winter Games, corporate sponsors already are running with advertising campaigns designed to cash in on the Olympic countdown. And the Olympics organizing committee is reaping the rewards of the much-feted commercial gold. —Page 26



A safe haven no longer

The long-awaited Detainees report decided that 30 suspected war criminals are living in Canada, and the government promised quick action to prosecute them. —Page 34



The hell of Treblinka

The Arnsdorf trial of John Demjanjuk, who is accused of being a sadistic death camp guard, has again focused world attention on the Holocaust. —Page 23



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From dance to moviemaking
Canada's Ann Ditchburn has stopped dancing to concentrate on making films. *In a Moving Picture*, airing on March 25, she gives one last sensuous performance. —Page 46



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nia's three major cities, Greensboro, Raleigh and Charlotte. Read Deck lies with 25 fellow Montagnards in a rambling yellow house that was valued by its owner, Michael Lazzano, a Special Forces veteran. The heart-shaped mural welcome mat on the wooden verandah and the smiling map of the United States on the hollow wall, like everything else in the house, were donated by Greensboro citizens.

Deck, who did not fight but served as tribal liaison with the South Vietnamese government, has played a key role in the resettlement—partly a re-



Montagnard soldiers during war. 25,000 dead

sult of his superior grasp of English. Now working for the Lutheran Family Services, he is helping his compatriots to find work, learn the language and cope with life in the United States.

Like Deck, Y-Pat Baugy in Raleigh, 115 km from Greensboro, also speaks English. But Baugy learned the language from American soldiers. At 17 he began fighting for the Special Forces, and by the time of Baugy's fall he had become a first lieutenant in the South Vietnamese army. Baugy says that after the fall he, like thousands of other Montagnard soldiers, became a guerrilla, fighting the North Vietnamese until making his way into Cambodia in 1982. Forced by a detachment of Khmer Rouge soldiers to live in a heavily guarded encampment, he performed manual labor—including planting land mines—before the group escaped after the soldiers died in the face of a Vietnamese army attack.

Baugy now lives in a modest three-story house with his wife, Hilda Ngay, another man and two refugee couples with a baby. They share the large house with their sponsoring family—Raleigh lawyer Jerry Dean, 31, and her husband and two young children. Sitting in the living room with its barehanded hardwood floors, Baugy emphasized the contrast between their new life and the hardship of the past. Often, he said, he and his starving friends were forced to dig up a potato root that had to be cooked for several days before the toxins disappeared enough to make the vegetable edible.

The move to the United States has guaranteed the Montagnard group's survival, but the refugees still face formidable obstacles. Although 340 of the 144 Montagnard men have found work, few have so far acquired ranks than a rudimentary command of English—a severe handicap. And there are always the hunting禁ures. Deck, like many of his male compatriots, left a wife and children in his native village and has heard nothing about them for 12 years.

As well, the freely independent Montagnards face the problem of maintaining their cultural identity. Because of their small numbers they cannot count on the support that larger ethnic communities give to new arrivals. And among the 200 are members of five distinct tribes that, in their native land, were separated not only by distance but also by language and customs.

But there are indications that they are already forging a new—and unified—identity. Soon before their arrival in North Carolina the group rejected the term Montagnard—mention people—given to them during France's colonial rule over Vietnam from 1882 to 1954. Instead, they call themselves Dega, or first people—a reference to their claim that they were the original inhabitants of Vietnam's highlands before the Vietnamese migrated south from China and displaced them 2,000 years ago. "This is a fairly unique group," said Stirling Bailey, director of the Lutheran Family Services refugee program. "If they can't, no one can."

—JULIA EINSTEIN in Greensboro

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FOLLOW-UP

A shock-proof design

The earthquake, one of about 20,000 to hit California in 1985, was strong enough to rattle dishes in nearby houses. But it passed almost unnoticed in the \$30-million Post-hill Community Law and Justice Center in Rancho Cucamonga, Calif., 36 km east of Los Angeles. The modern four-story building, one of the first of its kind, is supported by 98 giant rubber pads that can absorb shock waves and move as much as 15 inches from side to side without damaging the structure. Scientists are studying that innovation, known as base isolation, as a means of constructing buildings that can withstand major quakes. And it is of special interest in California, where at least one earthquake a year registers as high as six on the Richter scale—enough to cause property damage and loss of life.

The innovation, known as base isolation, may be a means of constructing buildings that can withstand major earthquakes

California's Office of Emergency Services: "There is a lot of debate as to how applicable that technique can be for really large buildings."

St. Lawrence, at the University of California at Berkeley by engineering professor James Kelly, who worked on the Panhandle Observatory building, believes that base isolators may help tall, nar-

row buildings withstand major earthquakes. Last November Kelly and his team constructed a scale-model nine-story building with isolators on a large "shaker table"—an earthquake simulator. The scientists then simulated earthquakes that would have registered from 5.7 to a massive 8.8—as powerful as the 1985 Mexico City earthquake—on the Richter scale. The 30-foot-high model shook—but was not damaged.

In California, where scientists predict that a devastating earthquake of eight Richter points or more may occur within the next 30 years because of shifts in the San Andreas fault line, isolators can also be fitted to many older buildings constructed before the advent of the state's modern and rigorous building codes, Kelly said. And although base isolators have not yet been used in Canada, scientists are experimenting with the technique. Says Sheldon Cherry, a civil engineering professor and specialist in seismograph-related construction at the University of British Columbia: "We are very interested in this kind of technology. We have to design for earthquakes." Indeed, both the St. Lawrence River valley and western British Columbia are prone to major earthquakes, he added. Said Cherry: "We have been lucky so far."

—BARBARA WILDE IRISH in San Francisco

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soft soil and mud. During the 1983 Tokyn earthquake, which killed 25,000 people, that building successfully withstood the tremor with damage limited to staining in its courtyard. But scientists have only been working since the 1980s to develop efficient seismic isolators. Said Richard Andrews, managing director of

Saving the Capitol

Although the marquee is dark, the 90-foot-high letters still proudly proclaim the "Capital." Since the theatre first opened in 1950—possibly the first in Canada built exclusively for talking pictures—Port Hope, Ont., residents have flocked through the art-deco-style entranceway to view the latest musical. But on Feb. 5 the theatre closed its doors, the result of the sale by the Toronto-based chain Imperial Cinema Ltd. to Port Hope retailer Brian Deakust and an unnamed group of investors for \$127,000.

Deakust has not said what his group plans to do with the building—although he made it clear that it will no longer be used as a cinema. And the loss of Port Hope's only full-time movie theatre has left many in the town of 10,000 clearly upset. "When you walked downtown at night you would see the marquee all lit

up," said Edward Fallard, 67, a retired store owner. "Now everything is dark and quiet. It kills the life."

In recent years the Capitol has been a money-losing venture. With the grow-



Brewster Heritage, economics and the future of VCDs

ing popularity of VHS and the allure of Toronto—only 180 km to the west—with its sole choice of entertainment, average nightly attendance at the 550-seat Capitol had dropped to about 30. But the town has always been conscious of its heritage, and its main street

looks much as it did in the 1850s. To preserve that, some townspeople, including author Parley Mowat, have formed an organization called the Friends of the Capital Theatre to raise money to save the theatre. Said Russell Hadden, chairman of the 60-member Friends: "It's true that the theatre had been losing money. But we have to be conscious of the things that ordinary people need, not just the ancient buildings."

Deakust himself has been an active member of the town's architectural committee and is currently restoring a three-storey building on the main street to house her clothing store. "The Capers was bought at a time that we could do something reasonably reasonable," he declared, adding that she never expected such resistance to the purchase. "If you do not have good business in a town, there will be no money for the historical sites." Deakust has offered to sell the theatre to the Friends for \$18,000 more than what she paid for it. But the Friends can legally take advantage of her offer only until March 26, with just 15 more days to complete final negotiations—and even they say that they are uncertain about how the building would best be used. For now, the marquee of the Capitol is destined to remain dark.

—JULIA BENNETT

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FOLLOW-UP

Mourning JAL's doomed flight

On the 12th day of every month Akira Onishi, a senior executive of Japan Air Lines (JAL), travels to the foot of Japan's Mount Ontake. There, he and other JAL valuations experts people up the slope, and even after today's last grueling trek through the deep forest, they still have miles to go. Their destination: a bold ridge 5,000 feet up where, on Aug. 12, 2005, 330 people died after that flight had passed through eight acres of larch and pine and crashed. The ridge, 180 km northwest of Tokyo, is now covered by a grim lagoon of carved mountain scarring, and it has become a shrine to the victims of one of the worst commercial jet crashes in history.

Okazaki, ST, and his team built the wooden crosses and Buddhist statues therewith—part of JAL's policy of doing a lengthy and extensive penance for a company disaster. Only now, 1½ years after the crash, does JAL appear to be emerging from the shadow of the tragedy.

Following the disaster, the company lost \$83.1 million in 1983-1986—compared to a \$6.6-million profit the year before. But the airline appears to be rebounding, and it expects to turn a small profit by the end of the fiscal 1986-1987 year. At the same time, JAL is successfully negotiating compensation packages with the families of many victims, and has already paid out \$17 million. And both JAL and Seattle, Wash.-based Boeing Commercial Airplane Company, the 747's manufacturer, are awaiting a Japanese Transport Ministry report to be released this spring that will detail the causes of the crash.

The relatives of 40 Japanese victims have filed suit to sue Pan American and Japan Air Lines, Inc., and the U.S. government, according to Geoffrey Tabor, the passenger's public relations manager. Geoffrey Tabor, that relatively small number may partially be attributable to a traditional Japanese aversion to litigation—all but 29 of the passengers were Japanese. But Tabor also stated that Asia's businesslike response in the crash had greatly contributed to the ease with which 214 compensation cases had been settled out of court. A further 228 are now being negotiated, with 181 officials still acting as

behalf of Boeing Tabor added that some identifiers have not pursued a settlement, while others may still be considering what course of action to take.

Indeed, JAL has taken a number of measures to regain public esteem and won co-operation from victims' families. Late in 1985 JAL president Takeo Takiyagi resigned. Since then Takeyagi, now special adviser to the airline, has visited bereaved relatives of almost all of the crash victims. As well, 2,500 JAL em-

The disaster has continued to affect many connected with it. One 31-year-old man assigned to work with victims' families committed suicide, strafing his company to death. A mother who lost her 18-year-old son hanged herself in Okinawa and that many other people remain dangerously affected by the tragedy. He recalled that one elderly woman who lost her son, daughter-in-law and two grandchildren in the crash died last week.



Cross-platform: regardless of Mount Dew being available, as the most widely consumed soft drink.

greatest we could never use such a name again." Alerted by Okunski, the government thwarted the woman's suicide attempt.

parents were assigned to help their families. Although that number has dropped to 160 workers, they still assist families with housework, finding jobs—and one arrangement allows educational grants in children's names to be paid directly to parents or guardians in the family.

381), some Indian names better than Miyagawa, who lost her nose-son-in-law in the crash, deduced a \$400,000 sum from a tax return she obtained, paid her that she "was reasonably high and inflated compensation for her son." And Toshi Sato, a gossipy whose 28-year-old daughter died in the crash, criticized what she said was JAL's mercenary pretense at sympathy. "They just come occasionally to offer prayers or to give us travelling expenses to attend a memorial ceremony," she said. "Every time, I am decreased for a whole week."

-PETER MEDICAL, as follows:

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COLUMN

Natural instincts under contract

By Barbara Amiel

BY now most readers are familiar with Baby M, the 11-month-old baby girl born to a surrogate mother in New Jersey.

The facts of the case are straightforward enough. Mr. and Mrs. William Stern, both 41, contacted Mrs. Beth Whitehead, 29, through a fertility center. Mrs. Whitehead, the married mother of two children, agreed to have a baby for the Sterns. Before she was artificially inseminated with Mr. Stern's sperm, she signed a contract promising to give him the baby in return for a payment of \$10,000. But when the baby was delivered, Mrs. Whitehead's maternal instincts asserted themselves. She refused to take the money and refused to give the Sterns the baby.

In the agonizing malodrama that followed, Mrs. Whitehead and her husband fled to Florida with the baby. The Sterns sued permanent guardians, tracked down the family and filed a complaint for an order for custody. They now have the child, and a New Jersey judge is deciding permanent custody. Whatever his decision, it will likely be only the beginning of the court proceedings. This is the first case that will test the whole issue of surrogate contracts, and it is expected to go to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The past decade or so has been distinguished by unusual techniques in the reproductive field. Science, for example, has allowed eggs to be removed from a woman and artificially inseminated outside the womb. Fertilized eggs can now be frozen and stored for use later. Surrogate mothering is part of these scientific advances. The problem with all this, of course, is that the technological expertise that makes it possible to use a woman's womb in a new way has not yet found the means to alter all her old emotional responses, such as the maternal instinct. Science can make Mrs. Whitehead a surrogate mother to Mr. Stern's child. Science has not yet found a way to divorce her matrilineal love, the natural and instinctive attachment she feels to the child her womb has nourished.

This is the fundamental issue in the Baby M case, although it has been pushed into the background by more palpable questions of class and money. Much of the reporting of the case has

put it into focus as a battle between the wealthy Sterns on one side, with their promises of music lessons and the like, and a succession of European and American mothers who, like Baby M, and the Whiteheads, as the other Mr. Whitehead could not have a more difficult job than his profession as a garbage collector, and the Sterns' lawyers have made much of his unglamorousness as the father by documenting his shabby financial base.

What seems to weigh heavily against Mrs. Whitehead in the popular response is the fact that she agreed to have a baby for money. For some reason, many people seem to think this is a very bad thing. It is not legal to "buy" babies in either Canada or America and, although there is no legislation against it at the moment, there has been a strong feeling in Canada that surrogate parenting for profit is evil.

I have no idea why. It seems to me

A baby should not be torn away from a surrogate mother because she cannot afford to give the child piano lessons

that the clearest reason for nurturing the child of a stranger in one's body is money. I should find people who do it for pathological satisfaction very alarming indeed. Women have been resorting to their biological equipment since time immemorial.

Women breastfed other people's children for money. And in the days before formula foods for nursing babies, wet nurses saved the lives of irreverent children whose own mothers hadn't enough milk.

The indifference to Mary Beth Whitehead's plight, I think, only goes down to what Tom Wolfe so aptly described as a Marxist fog that finds the idea of doing anything for profit repellent. This seems particularly true of the female professionals commenting on the case. As Lois Sweet wrote in *The Threepenny Show*: "My sympathies are completely with the Sterns . . . Whitehead is an adult, after all, who entered into a contract knowing full well what was involved." In a report on the case in London's *Sunday Times*, Will Ellsworth-Jones quoted the female reporter next to

him: "If you rent out your womb, you have to take the consequences."

But society has traditionally seen the mother as the proper custodian in the event of a custody dispute unless there is very compelling evidence of infidelity. There seems no such evidence in this case—only the distraught evidence of a mother facing the loss of her newborn baby. I have some sympathy for the Sterns, but, like all parents, they are new technological dreamers, they take certain risks.

Surrogate parenting can be governed by a few simple safeguards. There has always been a principle in contract law that if things go sour, the parties should both be put back in their initial position as far as possible. In this case that should extend to making sure the Sterns get back all their money and are not defrauded financially. As to enforcing the rest of the contract and taking the baby from Mrs. Whitehead's arms, well, it might be wise to invoke *The Merchant of Venice*. When faced with an unscrupulous creditor who had called for a pound of a man's flesh if he defaulted on a loan, Portia upheld the contract—without sacrificing morality. You may have your pangs of flesh, rated PGs, but, the contract said nothing about taking blood. Shakespeare understood that certain things go to the heart of the matter and that such a contract ought only to be enforced locally.

The same wisdom should be behind a law guaranteeing that a surrogate mother could not be forced to give up her baby for specious reasons. It could not be taken away from her because she could not afford to give the child piano lessons. At the same time, society should not interfere legally with the practice of surrogate parenting itself, nor that the method is scientifically possible and as long as both parties consent.

These of us who have seriously considered the possibility of having children through a surrogate mother have had to face the possibility that after all our hopes and dreams and yearning, the child we want may be claimed by the mother. It is not Mary Beth Whitehead who needs further counselling. It is the Sterns, who refuse to accept the primordial nature of the maternal instinct. Instead of battling in the courts, they should find a more willing surrogate and try again.



A safe haven no longer

For Frank Derschaw, a Jew whose parents survived the horrors of the Auschwitz and Buchenwald concentration camps, March 12 was the beginning of a new era in Canada. On that day the federal government announced that, after almost 40 years of inaction, it would begin tracking down and prosecuting war criminals who had found refuge within Canadian borders. The announcement accompanied the release of an 871-page report by Mr. Justice Jules Deschênes, the Quebec judge appointed two years ago to find out just why many criminals had slipped into Canada since the Second World War, and how they could be brought to justice. Based on the report, Justice Minister Romeo Hébert has decided that the amendment would amend the Criminal Code to allow for trials of the 20 suspected Nazi war criminals who Deschênes said are living in Canada. Derschaw, a publicist, Derschaw, executive vice-president of B'nai Brith, "Canada will no longer be a safe haven for Nazi war criminals."

The import cause at a time when the trial in Jerusalem of alleged war criminal John Demjanjuk has raised international sensitivities about atrocities committed in Nazi-controlled Europe. Demjanjuk, a former auto warehouse from Cleveland, Ohio, is accused of being the notorious Ivan the Terrible, who helped in supervising the murder of 200,000 Jews at the Treblinka extermination camp. Stripped of his American citizenship in 1981, Demjanjuk was subsequently extradited to Israel to stand trial (page 23). Other countries have also prosecuted war criminals recently but Canada's record until now has been poor. Since the Second World War Ottawa has taken action against only one suspected Nazi: Helmut Raabe of Berlin, who was extradited to West Germany in 1982 and died while awaiting trial. Last week Jewish and Ukrainian leaders joined Liberal and NDP speakers in welcoming the report—and Hébert's pledge of swift action. Said Irwin Cotler, counsel to the Deschênes Commission for the Canadian Jewish Congress: "The Deschênes report is Canada's Nuremberg tribunal."

Maclean's

106 MARCH 19, 1984



Deschênes: "scratching and daubing, instead of digger and dumper when it comes to the door."

The commission was set up in February, 1980, amid disturbing reports about the number of war criminals in Canada. Nazi bantler Sol Litman, the Germanic representative of the Simon Wiesenthal Center of Los Angeles, claimed in a December, 1980, letter to Prime Minister Brian Mulroney that the notorious Dr. Josef Mengele—known as the Angel of Death to the inmates of Auschwitz—had applied to emigrate to Canada in

1982. The Wiesenthal people estimated the number of war criminals in Canada at 2,000. But after 22 months of study, Deschênes concluded that there was "not a shred of evidence" to support Litman's contention about Mengele. And estimates of the number of war criminals, he said, had been "grossly exaggerated."

After the commission considered 800 cases, Deschênes recommended that 600 of those should be classed ei-

ther the suspects had died, moved elsewhere or were insufficient evidence against them. Another 200 cases required further investigation, he said, and 30 required urgent action. Although Deschênes noted that Canada was as worse than some other Western countries and had never knowingly aided a war criminal, his chronicle of Canada's pathetic record on war criminals made dismal reading. Since 1948, when the British government quietly urged Commonwealth members to drop further trials against alleged offenders, he said, "Canada has not devoted the slightest energy to the search and prosecution of war criminals."

But even if Deschênes had been more vigorous, Canadian law would have made it difficult to bring suspects to justice. Deschênes recommended several solutions, including amending the Criminal Code so that prosecutions can take place in Canada. In addition, he urged streamlined procedures for deportation and denaturalization of war criminals, extradition of suspected war criminals to other countries, and establishment of a special team of lawyers, historians and police officers within the RCMP to pursue suspected war criminals full time. Deschênes also suggested that investigators should seek evidence in Eastern Bloc countries—a point strongly contested by Ukrainian groups, who argued that the Soviet Union might fabricate evidence for political ends, hurting innocent people. In the Demjanjuk case, Israeli prosecutors have used evidence supplied by the Soviets, an identity card issued by Nazi authorities which his lawyers insist was forged by the KGB.

Hébert, while praising the report for clearing away the "myths and speculations" of war criminals in Canada, rejected the recommended changes to extradition and deportation rules. Instead of "sharing our responsibility" to other countries, he said, Canadians should have the "political maturity" to face the issue at home. Although he gave no firm date, Hébert promised that the government would move quickly to introduce amendments to the Criminal Code. His "made-in-Canada" approach would also include giving sufficient resources to the RCMP to conduct investigations wherever it chooses, including Eastern Europe.

The positive reaction to the report among Jewish and Ukrainian groups raised hopes for easing the tensions that have grown between the two communities since Deschênes began his work. But spokesman for both groups said that the wounds would take time to heal. Dating back centu-

ries, the divisions are rooted in the Ukraine where Jews and Ukrainians were separated by religion, ethnicity and political views. Stanislaw Jaworski, a Ukrainian journalist who lives in Ottawa, said that wild accusations were made in the past two years about "blood-thirsty Ukrainians," which scared the whole community. "I do not say there were individual cul-

solve the problem," declared Jules Gorenstein, spokesman for the Ukrainian Canadian Congress. "Something must be done, and I'm afraid of argument short what should be done."

In Ukrainian communities, leaders were pleased that Deschênes had vindicated members of the Galician Division, a Ukrainian military unit recruited by the Germans in 1943. Deschênes said bluntly that charges of war crimes against division members, some of whom emigrated to Canada, "have never been substantiated" and that "every membership in the Galician Division is insufficient to justify prosecution." But former Galician member Wangi Woytys, "It is a fair report," Liberal MP Robert Kaplan, a Jew, said that the division was always thought of as "a symbol of evil" and that Deschênes has noted that it was made up of individuals, "some of whom are clearly not guilty of war crimes." Kaplan said he hoped that the Deschênes report had cleared the air between the two communities. "We have an opportunity here as a nation to heal a rift that has existed for a long time," he said.

But concerns remained about how quickly the Conservative government would proceed with the recommended investigation and legislation. Arthur Hines, Quebec director of the League for Human Rights for Max Brith, said that the league "will closely monitor the government to ensure that it acts promptly in amending the Criminal Code and in its commitment to deport alleged war criminals to countries with which it has an extradition treaty." For his part, Kaplan said that the 20 individuals targeted for deportation "know who they are" and added that he feared they might leave the country before the government acted. "If there is no legislation before June," he said, "there will be a great opportunity for fugitives from justice to escape."

And New Democratic Party justice critic David Robinson noted that the government had not hired any new war crime investigators, although it has had the report since Dec. 26. Declared Robinson, "The biological clock is ticking. Those who are witness are getting older." Indeed, unless they were very young when they committed their alleged crimes, the people identified by Deschênes in a confidential annex presented to the government along with his main report are now in their 80s, 70s and 60s. No matter how fast the government acts, death may claim these before the courts sit.

—MAGDALEINE DUBREUIL with KAREN RICHARDSON in Ottawa, ANN FERLITER in Toronto and MATTHEW ARONSON in Montreal



Deschênes: 20 suspected war criminals



Litman: "scratches between communities"

laboration and individual criminals," he said. "But to try to put the blame as a whole community is very, very unjust."

For his part, Litman disclosed the results of testing as a "barometer of the media's imagination." But he acknowledged that some "blitter-enders" in both the Jewish and the Ukrainian communities are snarling at each other from a distance. "Now there is hope that the promise of government action will re-



Rush with Clark in Washington; no time for the mind to a greater prosperity.

Going public on trade

His subdued audience sipped champagne and listened with a smattering of applause. But Prime Minister Brian Mulroney came along last night from Ottawa to speak for free trade over the heads of his critics—and sell it directly to the voters. Appending to national pride, he said about 1,200 guests of the South Shore Chamber of Commerce in Longueuil, Que., that Canada has an "urgent need" for a trade treaty with the United States. Attempting to soothe concerns, he struck out Canada's conditions for a trade deal. Then, speaking with passion, he moved to pursue free trade despite political risks.

"This is not a time for the timid or the indecisive," the Prime Minister chanted. "This is a time for Canadians of all regions to come together and say, 'Yes, we can build a greater Canada.'"

—Michael J. MacLeod



Motivation 'to gain'

In Washington, D.C.

before January, for "Within the constraints of our resources, this is the position about it."

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an intensive public in-
sion to sell free trade to
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that give Americans
right to seek persistent
imports. And Macmillan
a prosperity with us ab-
the export markets through
We choose to negotiate
is without political risk in
in our national interest
matter declared.

Jeney's public stance on Iran, and his tough private stand with us. Before that meeting, Oberlander, Webster, Quebec's Robert Bourassa, and Manitoba's Howard Pawson agreed that they want to formal process to modify the provincial or regional charters. After the meeting, the provinces postponed the ratification of their next meeting in January. I also discuss the future of the

de talks. Said Bearman: "The provinces are in agreement on the problems with fluoridation. We, in turn, conceded that we would give the local radio stations

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1957 Fisher invents the first high-Fidelity Sound Components, including amplifier, loudspeaker and turntable with magnetic cartridge. ♦ The world swings with the Bigband Sound of Duke Ellington, Glenn Miller, and many others.



1956 Fisher introduces the first all-transistor preamp-equalizer. ♦ The world discovers Paul Anka and "Diana".

1964 Fisher introduces the first complete FM-Multiplex Stereo receiver. ♦ Twenty-year-old Bob Dylan signs his first recording contract.



1967 Fisher produces the first stereo receiver with 7 integral circuits (IC). ♦ Canadian Gil MacDermit provides the music for "Bar", the decade-blending Broadway production.

1972 Fisher produces the first receiver with Phase-Lock Loop-automatic FM system. ♦ Neil Young's "Harvest Gold" is number one album of the year.



1977 Fisher introduces the first Linear Motor-Drive turntable, with absolute play-speed accuracy. ♦ Joni Mitchell releases her new-direction album, "Harpa".



1978 Anne Murray's album, "Let's Keep It That Way" achieves gold status.

1980 Fisher introduces the first microcomputer-controlled high fidelity system with wireless remote operation. ♦ Murray McLauchlan releases "Love is the Orphan", including such hits as "Farmer's Song" and "Whispering Rain".



1982 Fisher produces the first completely integrated audio video home entertainment centers.

♦ Glenn Gould releases a new stereophonic version of his historic "Goldberg Variations" by J.S. Bach.



1984 Fisher introduces the first television sets and VCRs with integrated Multichannel Television Sound (MTS) stereo decoders. ♦ Corey Hart earns international fame with his first album release "First Offense" featuring his hit single "Sunglasses at Night".

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FISHER



national treatment. But he insisted that any province has the right to veto changes that fall within its jurisdiction.

Senior federal officials told MacLeans that chief trade negotiator Simon Fraser had reassured the premiers with his briefing. And at monthly meetings, other federal officials have kept their provincial counterparts fully informed about the progress of the talks. Said one federal official: "Their goals are totally up to date. In fact, they have been playing a role in defining what is going on in the negotiations. A lot of the premiers got into the meeting and said, 'What are we talking about, nationalization? We're part of the process!'" The official added that the premiers were also relieved that only "five to 10 per cent" of the proposed deal touched areas of provincial jurisdiction. But MacLeans reserves the right to be the final judge of whether there is a consensus among the premiers for a free trade deal. As Peterson conceded, "The Prime Minister would have to decide [the consensus] at his own judgment."

An Ottawa consultant with Conservative ties told MacLean's that the federal government also modified the provinces through earlier discussions designed to address each province's concerns. "The West wants to export hydro, the Atlantic provinces want to export fish—everyone was given assurances before the negotiations that their interests would be looked after," the consultant said. "That is not to say that all premiers approved the Canadian proposal; they just did not say they hated it."

The new trade memorandum was underlined by Niles last week in his speech to the American Society of Beagles. If pre-dated, it will be able to present the free trade agreement to Congress before Oct. 1. That would force Congress to vote on the Bill within 90 days—before authority for so-called "fast-track" negotiations expires on Jan. 3, 1988. Under fast-track rules, Congress must either accept or reject the entire package. If the Senate deadline passes, Congress will have the right to tinker with individual clauses—a process that would likely scuttle the agreement.

According to Niles, the Canada-U.S. trade talks have become the administration's dead economic priority. The agreement, he said, would signal the administration's commitment to free trade in Congress and at the new round of multilateral trade talks in Geneva. That sort of agreement, he said, could only provide comfort—and confidence—to MacLeans as he launched his spring trade offensive.

—NANCY FANGMAN with PAUL GRIFFITH, in Montreal; MARY DONALD on Nov. 26; DAN REILLY in Washington and MICHAEL RACKER in Ottawa

An awkward visit

It was a bizarre scene. Larry Cook was playing cards with two friends last week in the cramped room where he lives with his wife and three-year-old son when there was a knock at the door. In walked Louis Stevenson, chief of the Pagan Indian Reserve, dressed in ceremonial buckskin and full headress. Behind him, Glens Bobbi, the South African ambassador to Canada, wearing a tailored tweed blazer

among young people. And 250 families are waiting for houses. To give Pitney Bowes a standard of living comparable with other Canadians, Stevenson said, \$89 million would be needed—and he requested that amount in foreign aid from South Africa. So, Stevenson: "Canada's treatment of its aboriginal people makes a mockery of the image it portrays to the rest of the world."

Stevenson had invited Bobbi to the reserve after the South African envoy criticized Ottawa for condoning his country's apartheid policies while mistreating its own native peoples. Warmly received by the Pagans audience, Bobbi said that he would use the visit—which received front-page coverage in South African newspapers—to report to Pretoria on strategies for native development. "He hit it for me," he said, "to concentrate on the internal affairs of another nation." But Bobbi is concerned among underdeveloped communities, Bobbi noted, and "the answer is that people help themselves to help themselves." Later, he praised Stevenson, 38, as a "vital, dynamic leader." But he briefly lost his composure when a MacLean's reporter suggested that such a leader might end up in jail in South Africa. "That is a vulgar thing to say," bristled Bobbi. "He is a responsible leader rather than one who looks to violence and destruction."

Anti-apartheid groups and other Indians leaders had heavily criticized Stevenson's invitation to Bobbi—but there was little doubt that the chief had achieved his purpose. Bobbi himself addressed the group: "I have asked at least 80 men to journalists to go and write at the expense of our country," said the envoy. "I wonder if there have ever been as many journalists as an Indian reserve as there are today." For his part, Stevenson described the five-hour visit as a victory for his people, even though Bobbi said that his first request would not likely be met. Bobbi had given Stevenson exactly what he had been seeking—a stage from which to address an international audience.

The chief drove the past month in a 45-minute speech to 300 enthusiastic residents of the reserve, 880 km north of Winnipeg. Unemployment, he said, stands at 70 per cent—36 per cent

—DOUG SMITH on the Pagan Indian Reserve

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Bobbi (left) with Stevenson: an international salute

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Fax after shakeup: Mulroney focused on old university friends and crosses

Mulroney's new team

The storm clouds had been building for weeks. One after another, Conservative MPs, cabinet ministers, two former governors and, finally, even some old Tory war-horses had pressured Prime Minister Brian Mulroney to make radical changes in his office—to put in a strong team of professionals with political intelligence and administrative skills. Many had blamed the government's poor standing in the polls—and the tarnished image—an old university friend whom Mulroney had brought in to advise him last week the Prime Minister moved to silence the criticism by shaking up key positions in his inner circle. Said one senior Tory insider: "It would give him a nice set of 10. He has done better than I had expected." Insiders said that the shakeup was only the first stage in a major reorganization that will also see changes in the service end service and the cabinet.

The changes started in two ways. On March 10 Mulroney ousted Fred Doermer, the much-criticized senior of vice and liaison director, out of the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) and into a newly created job in charge of preparations for the next election. Doermer had been, at the same time, the gravest concern for many in the government. At the same time, he generated enormous admiration amongst Williams Fox. The conservative Fox, 39, takes over the sensitive and influential job of planning and organizing Mulroney's time and travel. In fact, Fox's old job was filled by former

bureaucrat Bruce Phillips, 46, who was recalled from Washington where he was the Canadian Embassy's official spokesman. And Mulroney unceremoniously fired his press secretary, Michel Gratton, replacing him with a well-respected foreign-service officer, Marc Lefèvre, 38.

Two days later, in a more significant move, Mulroney again reached into the foreign service and named Denis Barilay, associate Undersecretary of state for Foreign Affairs, as chief of staff to the Prime Minister, as chief of staff to the Prime Minister, 46, will take over

some of the duties of

Bernard Roy, who had been both Mulroney's principal secretary and his chief of staff. The rearrangement was designed to ease the load on Roy, freed him for the繁重 but important role of managing Quebec issues and giving him more time to deal with political matters. Barilay, a career foreign-service officer who is fluent in French, had been sent to Mulroney's attention for his adept handling of the 1985 Shamrock Summit with U.S. President Ronald Reagan—and one Tory strategist called his appointment a "master move." But another senior party insider caustically, "Anytime who

thinks that simply changing the people in the PMO will alter the government's standing is overlooking the PMO and underestimating the problem."

But many Tory officials and MPs saw the changes as a necessary step toward giving a firmer direction to a government dogged by cabinet resignations, allegations of corruption and shrinking popularity. The most important symbolic change was the demotion of Doermer, who was widely disliked by Tory MPs and cabinet ministers and was blamed for last month's controversial deal with France on fishing rights off the coast of Newfoundland. Said one longtime Tory lawmaker adviser: "Fred was a symbol of one of the problems in the PMO—their tendency to interests emotionally and naively on issues. He was the worst affected." Other observers warned that while Doermer had started to pack his bags for the move out of the Laurier Block—the incoming foreign-affairs minister—had the rest—he would still have Mulroney's ear on important issues, including Pierre Trudeau, former secretary to former Liberal prime minister Pierre Trudeau. "Once they have established a position of trust, you would need dynamics to get them out."

Friends of Mulroney and key Tory strategists told Maclean's that the Prime Minister had felt the pressure to make changes in his office and pondered the moves while on a week's vacation late last month in Palm Beach, Fla. One of his toughest decisions was to divide Roy's job and bring in a strong manager as chief of staff. Said one Tory insider: "Bernard Roy couldn't administer a bar of soap. He was thrown in at the deep end and never got his head up." Roy has been widely criticized for lacking political know-how, which was compounded by his assuming personal responsibility. Said another Tory insider: "I have never seen a principal secretary less wired into the town." By naming Barilay as chief of staff, Mulroney has chosen an administrator with a strong track record.

Barney, 46, is expected to take over the day-to-day management of the PMO and bring greater discipline to the office. He learned about his appointment only six hours before it was announced, when Mulroney telephoned him. Barilay said that he was "quite surprised" by the call but was fully prepared to take on the job. With the government's problems mounting, it was clear that his confidence will be severely tested.



Barney: *Inside story*

It was anticipated, when Mulroney telephoned him, Barilay said that he was "quite surprised" by the call but was fully prepared to take on the job. With the government's problems mounting, it was clear that his confidence will be severely tested.

—BRADLEY BLACKENSON in Ottawa

Beirut's fragile peace

Last month Syrian President Hafez al-Assad sent 7,500 troops to restore order to war-torn Beirut. In their wake, Britain's correspondent Jim Muir was one of the first Western journalists to return. This report

Foreign armies enter Beirut at great cost, as both the Americans and the Israelis have learned in recent years. Still, the Syrians have managed to achieve a large measure of security. In March, West Beirut, long a hub of anti-Syrian activity, and some of those other areas transformed that after the city's fire broke true to form—but usually without fundamental change. They have not ventured into East Beirut, where the Christian militia rule, or into the southern suburbs, where Shabiha militias hold sway. But the heart of the city—for the past three years, a battleground for warring militia bands—is now fully under the control of Syrian commandos. In their distinctive beretted uniforms, they were checkpoints at key intersections, van patrols and stare out from sandbagged street positions.

No one doubts that they mean business. Two days after they arrived, they killed 25 men of the Iranian-backed Hezbollah (Party of God) militia. As well, they have either closed down or taken over the TV offices and postboxes formerly manned by rival Muslim and Druse militias. And the gunmen, whose battles for territory and anarchic lawlessness finally triggered the Syrian intervention, have melted away. Some have dispersed to the countryside. Others have slipped off their distinctive berets and returned to civilian life.

So it seems that they mean business. Last month, the Syrians imposed some of the harshest measures of civil law—by analogy, guarded by soldiers, have stayed off or passed over many of the posters and slogans put up by the militia. Replacing them are pictures of Assad and posters extolling the people to "co-operate with the Syrian army in bringing peace to the land." Signs of law and order have also returned to the American University of Beirut. Syrian troops ended the occupation last week, detaining a number of students for possessing arms—and pupils who formerly threatened their teachers to get better grades suddenly apologized.

open without fearing the almost-daily bombings that took place before the Syrians arrived. And for the first time in recent memory, traffic police are dispensing another, less welcome, symbol of normality—parking tickets.

But Beirutis remain nervous.



Syrian image in the Lebanon capital: gunman dispenses, bends vanity and slogans are painted over

"There's no fighting, and we can go to our office or to the university," said 21-year-old student Rasha Nasar. "But that's not necessarily. We can't go out at night because we're scared." And hotel doorman Hassan Mezied declared: "Things are much better for the time being. But there will be a price to pay. For one thing, the Syrian secret police are here in force, so we have to stop talking politics."

While scaring the militia off the streets, the Syrians are also removing some of the lesser signs of civil war. Roy Scott, guarded by soldiers, have stayed off or passed over many of the posters and slogans put up by the militia.

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But a major challenge to the Syrians' credibility as peacemakers is posed by the 26 foreigners kidnapped over the past two years. The most celebrated, Church of England envoy Terry Waite, disappeared two months ago while trying to negotiate the release of



Damascus in control: focusing the world's attention and reminding the youth of Israel

ISRAEL

The hell of Treblinka

The stories were hideous, almost beyond belief. And for the old ones relating the tales of torture and mass murder, the agony of recalling months spent at the Treblinka death camp in Poland during the Second World War seemed too much to bear. But in a Jerusalem court, the Treblinka survivors—these Jews tortured by emotion—each pointed at John Demjanjuk and said that the 86-year-old retired Cleveland, Ohio, auto-worker was "Ivan the Terrible," a sadistic Ukrainian guard who operated the death camp's gas chambers and tortured prisoners with hammers, whips and iron rods. Last week Yehiel Beckman, 72, became the fifth witness to positively identify Demjanjuk as Ivan. Said Beckman, who spent 17 months in Treblinka before his escape during a prisoner revolt in August, 1943: "This devil I saw—when he saw his son had every day I took every night, every day I saw him in everything I did."

Now has the fragile order the Syrians have imposed done anything to solve Lebanon's underlying problems? The chances of forming a viable administration from the bewildering array of rival factions seem remote, and few Syrians express optimism even about the Syrians' chance of maintaining the peace. As one resident put it: "If they cannot keep up the momentum, they may sink into the swamp. You can clear a space in the jungle here, but it soon grows back."

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mir, whose entire family perished in the Holocaust, visited the courtroom on March 8, while throughout the country people listened to the proceedings on the radio.

It is certainly the most sensational war crimes trial since that of Adolf Eichmann—the SS officer who helped implement the Nazi master plan to exterminate the Jews of occupied Europe. He was tried in Israel in 1961 and hanged the following year. But while there was no dispute about Eichmann's identity, Demjanjuk pleaded that he is not the man the prosecutor claims him to be. In 1964, after a 10-year extradition battle during which he was stripped of his American citizenship for lying on immigration papers, Demjanjuk was sent to Israel to face trial for crimes against humanity. But he says that a key piece of evidence—an ID identity card provided by the Soviet Union—is a forgery. The uncertainty troubles some Israelis. Said author Chaim Gora: "That doubt of identification, it produces a shadow in the heart that, God forbid, this whole thing will end in a terrible fiasco."

There may be some doubts about Demjanjuk's identity, but there is no doubt about what actually happened at Treblinka. Historians say that a total of one million people in the summer of 1943 as the Nazis supervised the killing of 370,000 Polish Jews in the Treblinka gas chambers—up to 20,000

a day. The killings stopped when the Germans began to retreat westward from eastern Poland in 1943. Testimony at the trial has revealed that it took about 30 minutes for the carbon monoxide from a truck engine operated by firemen to asphyxiate those inside the gas chambers. But last week the court heard that on one occasion the Nazis did not even turn on the gas but left the prisoners to suffocate for two days inside the chambers.

Still, the very human presence of Demjanjuk in the court has been something for some. From the opening day of the trial of the bold, bellicose man has smiled and called out such greetings as "Shalom, too" (Hebrew for "good morning"). And he has frequently hugged his lawyer, Dr. Avi Jaffe. "It was very human," said Jaffe. "I couldn't figure out what was going on."

Ivan Demjanjuk's friendly overtures have not been returned in kind. Indeed, when the defendant tried to shake the hand of Treblinka survivor Elyahu Rosenberg, the 86-year-old witness shamed: "It is Jesus from Treblinka, from the gas chambers—the man that I am looking at this very moment. I see the face, the murderous eyes and the face. And how dare you give me a hand, you murderer?"

The trial, now in its fifth week, has provided graphic accounts of death at Treblinka. Speaking on Yom Hashoah last week, Eichmann told Israeli Supreme Court Justice Devi Levi that he had escaped death by working as a slave laborer at the camp. First, he said, he cut women's hair. Before they went into the gas chambers, then he peeled gold teeth from the mouths of the corpses and finally he helped to carry bodies to mass graves or huge open furnaces. The white-haired man uttered a pained moan with his description of one particularly brutal scene: "A poor trembling woman was holding a baby in the corner of the barracks," he recalled. "A German took the baby from this woman and smashed the head of this baby against the wall, and of course it was killed." Beckman added that Ivan was the worst of all at Treblinka. "He was the worst devil of all at Treblinka," the passenger testified. "And I often wonder at the thought of what a two-legged animal he was, capable of perpetrating such deeds."

—SETH RICHTER with correspondents' reports

In the shadow of the 'Islamic bomb'

When India became the Third World's first nuclear power in May, 1974, triggering a low-yield atomic device in the Rajasthan desert, Pakistan's then-president, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, reacted par-

nuclear power, sometimes in the late 1960s. Then, in 1974 India exploded its atomic device—made from materials officially imported for peaceful nuclear purposes. Ever since, Pakistan has been striving to join the club, despite efforts

hitherto to keep the subcontinent, when British rule ended in 1947, the two countries have fought three wars. With bitter memories of their third war in late 1971, clearly fresh in his mind, Bhutto declared after the In-



India's 1974 atomic test; (below) Pakistan's Khan: recognition as a new scientist joins the nuclear weapons club

situation, Pakistanis, he said, would "eat leaves and grass, even go hungry" to close down. Last week, just as disarmament talks in Geneva were concluding a treaty to eliminate European-based intermediate-range nuclear missiles, it became evident that the Pakistanis had, at last, achieved their dream. And with the entry of the latest—and least-welcome—member of the exclusive nuclear club, there were already signs that Pakistan and its unfriendly neighbor, India, might embark on a nuclear arms race of their own.

Declared Leonard Spector, a nuclear weapons expert at the Washington-based Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: "It is an enormous setback for global nonproliferation efforts."

The United States founded the arms club in July, 1945, when it exploded the first atomic bomb in the New Mexico desert. The Soviet Union became the second member in 1949, followed by Britain in 1952, France in 1960 and China in 1964. Although the Israelis have never formally admitted it, experts say that the Jewish state became the next

country to possess a bomb in 1967. Earlier this month confirmation that Pakistan had the capability to produce an atom bomb came from Abdul Qadeer Khan, chief scientist at Pakistan's secret nuclear weapons research center at Kahuta, near Islamabad. "They told us that Pakistan could never possess the bomb, and they doubted my capabilities," Khan said. "But they now know we have done it."

Khan made the comments in an interview with Rakesh Kapoor, a respected Indian journalist. The 55-year-old scientist boasted that he had succeeded in enriching uranium to 90 per cent weapons grade. Although Khan later retracted his originally boastful statements, experts in many countries said that they had no doubt Pakistan had indeed crossed the nuclear-weapons threshold.

Modern Pakistan, and predominantly Hindu India have been enemies from

the United States to block its entry. Earlier this month confirmation that Pakistan had the capability to produce an atom bomb came from Abdul Qadeer Khan, chief scientist at Pakistan's secret nuclear weapons research center at Kahuta, near Islamabad. "They told us that Pakistan could never possess the bomb, and they doubted my capabilities," Khan said. "But they now know we have done it."

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100 contractors and suppliers who had helped build the Airoko plant. Four years later, Paksipati's own uranium-enrichment facility at Kalrahi—a replica of the Dutch plant—began full operational. Declared Khan: "We purchased whatever we wanted before Western countries got wind of it."

Khan's disclosures came at a critical time in India-Pakistan relations. In January the two countries narrowly avoided



Benazir Bhutto: a question of life and death

a fourth war when Indian military forces nearly invaded into open confrontation. In a ten-day, two-week stand-off, about 300,000 soldiers faced each other across a 400-kilometer stretch of India's northern border with Pakistan. Then, a negotiated truce was达成—followed by a visit to India by Pakistani President Muhammad Zia ul-Haq to witness a cricket match between the two nations—soothed hopes of a return to peace.

But the publication of Khan's interview renewed the dispute between the two neighbors. A poll in *The Sunday Observer*, a national Indian weekly, showed that 49 percent of respondents believed Pakistan's claim of having developed a bomb. As well, 75 per cent said that they feared that Pakistan would use nuclear weapons against India, while nearly 50 per cent favored a pre-emptive air strike against Pakistani nuclear installations. Declared right-wing Janata Party MP Lal Krishna Advani: "It would be criminal for the government to sit back and watch Pakistan acquire the bomb without using our own nuclear option."

Publicly, Indian officials maintained

that the nation has no stockpiles of nuclear weapons. And Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has promptly refused to reveal how he plans to counter the threat of a Pakistani bomb. But Indian analysts and tacticians say that they were taking the threat seriously. India's Jewish community, Israel is seen as a possible counter to the Pakistani nuclear threat. Despite healthy ties between the Jewish state and successive Indian governments—and New Delhi's wholehearted support of the Palestinian cause—India and Israel are equally apprehensive about a nuclear presence in Pakistan. Many observers say that the early stages of Pakistan's nuclear-weapons research was possibly funded by Libya. As well, Israel clearly fears that Islamabad may transfer an Islamic bomb to the Arabs. Such considerations have reportedly prompted Israel to make secret proposals of a joint pre-emptive strike against Pakistani nuclear facilities.

Still, Indian government sources say that military co-operation between the two countries is highly unlikely. Instead, they say that they are counting on the powerful pro-Israel lobby in the United States to abort the deployment of the Pakistani bomb. Pakistan's apparent entry into the nuclear club has already raised concern in Washington. The Reagan administration, like previous US governments, is formally committed to stopping the spread of nuclear weapons. Following Khan's revelations, there were signs that Congress would oppose President Reagan's plan to provide Islamabad with \$3.2 billion in aid over the next six years.

But Pakistan is Washington's strongest ally in the region. It receives some \$2 billion in military assistance in Cold War times through America's largest military aid program and provides bases for US-backed Mujahideen fighters fighting the Soviet occupation of neighboring Afghanistan. Because of that, and Seitz Harrington, a senior associate of the Carnegie Endowment for International和平, believes that Reagan administration takes a "reach more benign" view of a Pakistani nuclear capability than many members of Congress.

Still, under the so-called Sryngton amendment, the United States is forbIDDEN to give aid to countries trying to develop a nuclear bomb. And the House of Representatives foreign affairs subcommittee on Asia prepared to examine the aid package this week, staff expert Robert Hathaway said. That committee was certain to place some restrictions on the funds. For his part, Ohio Senator Jim Glenn said that he would oppose the aid package. "We should not back a country that is trying to get into the nuclear club," said Glenn.

"The price is just too high."

Experts on Capitol Hill say, however,

that congressional passage of the aid is now imminent. It is likely Reagan is now asking Congress for a six-year waiver of the Sryngton amendment, and according to Hadley, a compromise of two years could likely be reached before the aid vote goes before the fall Congress in late October. Said Steven Goose, an analyst with the Washington-based Center for Defense Information: "The President has a



Rajiv Gandhi: a master of accommodation

very good chance of winning this one."

Whether Pakistan and India embark on a process to produce and stockpile nuclear weapons is considered by experts to be as much a political as a military question. Like Zia, Gandhi faces mounting domestic crises and growing suspicion among his people about the intentions of the neighboring state. The temptation for both leaders to win popularity at home, say analysts, will no doubt influence their decision to embark on a nuclear arms race.

But it could also be a matter of simple economics. Going nuclear would be considerably less expensive than the current conventional arms race between the two countries. India is among the world's poorest nations, and its 1986-87 defense budget stands at a hefty \$3.2 billion, while Pakistan is spending at least \$3.8 billion. As India's top defense expert, K. Subrahmanyam, commented in the *Times of India*: "As for Pakistan, for India too, the nuclear option is the least costly solution."

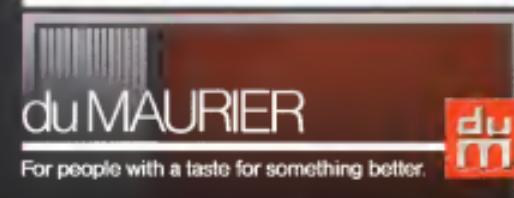
—ANDREW DELIBENE with ASHLEY ROSE in New Delhi and WILLIAM LOWTHREE in Washington

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THE GOLD RUSH

COVER



The wind howling High atop a ski jump, blue-suited Ben Rich and his partner off to begin his descent. "I think he was about seven years old when he won his first competition," says a twin. Cut is the sponsor, the store's father, Eric Br of Ottawa, Ont. Stocky, wearing a red-and-white vestager and a modest smile, he sits before a shelf of ski trophies and says, "I have to bite my tongue and not be the proud father and talk about it." Back and forth the camera cuts. The two men pass snow-coated trees. The father says that "you live and die with every move they make. I'm sure ticked out at the end" than the stores. Meanwhile, back on the slope, Ben Jr glides to a stop. He raises an arm in victory as a crowd cheers and an announcer intones: "Not every kid makes the Olympics, but

every parent knows the trials Labat's suffered there!"
For the games begin—the corporate games, that is. As Calgary continues to gear up for the 1988 Winter Games last year—a swoop—and as Canadians last week ignored skier Laurence Guérin's second-place finish in the women's World Cup downhill in Alberta and skater Brian Orser's gold-medal victory at the World Championships in Canada (page 32)—corporate sponsors like Labat's are already breaking from the starting blocks with advertising campaigns designed to cash in on the Olympic countdown. And the Olympics—Calgary Olympics organizing committee (oco)—shared by energetic chairman Frank King, is making them pay dearly for the privilege.

Ancient: On the face of it, such enterprises seem a far cry from the ideal of pure, unspoiled sport espoused by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, the Frenchman who revived the ancient Greek games in 1896. But in recent

years those games have been beset by escalating costs, political boycotts and even terrorism. And many officials, led by International Olympic Committee (ioc) president Juan Antonio Samaranch of Spain, have concluded that in order to save itself the Olympics must sell itself.

Rewriting: For the Calgary organizers, the impetus is as simple and unstoppable as the Games' Eve-ringed logo: to avoid the Olympic-sized overruns of the 1976 Montreal Games, which left Quebec taxpayers with a \$1-billion deficit, oco officials prefer the model of the 1984 Summer Games in Los Angeles, whose cash-rich, if tightly controlled, commercialism produced a \$28-million profit. As a result, the Calgarians, with the can-do spirit of the Canadian West, have taken up the torch of free enterprise, unspoiled sport espoused by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, the Frenchman who revived the ancient Greek games in 1896. But in recent

years, Eskimo art and gold maple-leaf bivouacs for the village, Calgary's Swedish and Indian roots preferred gifts of their own. But in October, 1986, in the West German resort town of Baden-Baden, oco officials gave Calgary the

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billsboards, they sported brand names as helotes, gaggles and their national uniforms. Off the slopes, many manufacturers automatically dressed-up like styles (page 34). These same shills will saddle Mount Allan in next year's Games—minus advertisements—but still in their original form. Over the next seven years the IOC has gradually moved away from the amateur concept and is now beginning to grant Olympic eligibility even to open professionals in nine sports. The changes, says Richard Pound, Canada's IOC president, were designed to eliminate hypocrisy and ensure that the Games "reward the persistence of athletes."

Calgary organizers first waded into the big-money world of the modern Olympics more than two decades ago when they bid for the 1984 Games. Later they made another unsuccessful bid to the IOC. But in 1983 they decided to try again and, led by King, launched a \$1 billion campaign. They collected donations, and Olympic-theme artwork and held fund-raising dinners. For two years organizers literally covered the globe—King himself flew 250,000 miles—to lobby IOC officials. They even showered them with boxes of chocolates and German



Graham (left), Michelle Plant and Alixius Wiesenthaler, The Soothershakers, cash

and, handing some 100 delighted Canadian honey-boppers around the country.

But getting the Games is only the beginning; funding the billion-dollar task is another matter. There are two major budgetary concerns. The first, estimated at \$44 million, essentially covers oco's planning, marketing and operating costs. It also includes a \$7.5-million bonus for the Calgary Olympic Development Association, the group

leaving a \$16-million cushion to cover unexpected contingencies. The bulk of the revenue will come from tv rights and sponsorships, at a projected \$36 million from these sales.

Clothes: These sales have led to oco's biggest headache to date. Last October oco hired ticket manager Dennis McGregor for allegedly contracting 8,000 volunteers to handle mid-warrior payments to his own company, McGregor,

charged with fraud and theft, a decision stand trial on March 28. Also in October the committee acknowledged that 50 per cent of all tickets had been reserved for Olympia and Calgary officials. That provoked a storm of protest from Calgarians, prompting oco to limit the Olympia family of organizers, officials, guests and the press to first choice at 35 per cent of the tickets. So far oco has sold one million tickets, with another 600,000 still available, and it is planning to add extra seats for hockey and skating.

The cost of building or upgrading Olympic facilities requires another six of books of about \$305 million. Funding for that comes entirely from governments.



Canada's Cynthia Coulter and Mark Anderson last week (continued)

Olypic Services

\$100 million from Ottawa, \$123 million from Alberta and \$86 million from the city of Calgary. The resulting projects include the \$37-million Saddledome, home to the next's Calgary Flames since 1988, the \$92-million Canada Olympic Park facility, jumping bobsleigh and luge events, and the \$40-million indoor speed-skating bank. "We didn't build just for the Olympics but for generations," said Alberta Recreation Minister

downhill champion. "It is much better than Sarajevo."

While controversy may continue to swirl around Mount Allan, the marketing arrangements for the Games seem to be running smoothly. The key is selling the exclusive rights to the Olympic emblem for a range of products, whether it be soft drinks or banking. The idea was pioneered at the Los Angeles Games by organizer Peter Usheroff, who learned

the hard way Olympic dealers on a Coca-Cola bottle, a can of Laker's Blue, a model of a Federal Express cargo jet. "We're happy that the corporate community accepted the price," says Wardle. "Some felt they were too high, but then I'm relieved to hear that—otherwise we'd think maybe they were too low."

Of the 14 sponsors, six have purchased international rights for both the Calga-



Pound; Soviet two-time champ at Canada's Olympic Park in Calgary; Samarskiy (above), 'the pinnacle of athletic events'

Norman Weisz. "We pleased with what Alberta got in world-class facilities."

Not everyone is pleased, however, about the \$25-million Mount Allan. Chosen as the Olympics site in 1982, it had a relatively gradual descent below the mid-station level that prompted critics from IOC officials, they well remembered the way U.S. skier Bill Johnson—a fast but considered by some to be a technically flawed racer—glided to a gold medal on a similar course at Sarajevo in 1984. In response, concerned experts to redesign the run, sharpening grades and adding turns. But they can't control the weather. For yes, Mount Allan has received virtually no snow in February, when the Games will be held, and it is subject to winter chinook winds. Indeed, was weeks ago the warm weather turned the manmade snow to slush and delayed training for the women's World Cup competitors.

Nevertheless, IOC officials say they have not parted company against each other in bidding against each other in bidding. The key consider, they say, include not only a firm's financial offer but the extent of its proposed advertising, which will indirectly support the Games. So far the committee has signed up 14 sponsors, and officials say they expect to reach their goal of 21. In the Calgary office of IOC vice-president William Wardle, a display tells



Semyon Samarskiy

ry Games and the Summer Olympics at Seoul, Korea. Those companies made their deals not only with IOC but with the Swiss-based International Sports & Leisure (ISL), which contracted with the IOC in 1985 to become the exclusive agent for marketing the Olympic logo to national firms, mostly owned by Hunt Dandur, the West German who heads Adidas sporting goods, has in turn formed partnerships with national Olympic committees around the world, as well as with the Calgary and Seoul organizing committees. The remaining eight firms have bought the Canadian rights from ISL—though the rights are not in all cases exclusive. In the oil industry, Petro-Canada is sponsoring the cross-country torch relay, Shell-Canada is backing the native exhibition at the Glenbow

Museum and other oil companies are paying to advertise themselves as part of Team Petroleum. \$8. Exploratio Wardle. "It wasn't appropriate in Canada's petroleum capital to offer exclusive rights to any one of company since so many of our volunteers were all compa personnel."

Glimmer: How the sponsors see their Olympic association is up to them. But according to David Shanks, 600's general manager of corporate relations, studies of the commercial fallout from the Los Angeles Games point to a clear conclusion: advertising early or late is drowned out by the Olympic clatter. Laiboff's officials evidently agree. The company, which won the sponsorship over rival Molson's, is already running two other TV commercials in the same vein as the ski-jump spot, each focusing on a Canadian athlete and parent And John Yocom, the company's marketing director in the Prairies, said the firm will follow up that theme by finding the parents of all Canada's Olympians to Calgary and posing them on camera. "We've done research," Yocom said. "That shows if you try to be too blatantly commercial, you can lose your customers off."

Other companies are also investing heavily in the games. Dale Boothroyd, general manager of Coca-Cola's Olympic marketing division, refused to disclose how much the firm paid for the international rights to the Olympic logo.

Whatever the cost, Coke, Boothroyd said that Coca-Cola would spend far more for personnel, promotion and advertising—the latter featuring former Canadian skier Kim Read. Such sponsorships can have far-reaching business benefits. As part of its deal, Royal Bank is the exclusive agent for ticket applications at branch banks—and can include its own marketing brochures with confirmation mailings. Olympic ticket-holders, says Peter Case, vice-president for advertising, "represents a reasonably affluent group. It's expensive to buy those tickets. So we're able to make sure none of these lists."

In addition to the sponsorships, IOC has already contracted with 20 companies to provide a minimum of \$900,000 each in products, services or cash to the Olympics. These companies include Bombardier Inc. of Montreal and

SWEET VICTORY

The tears of joy were a long time coming. Last Thursday night at Cincinnati's Riverfront Coliseum, Brian Orser from Orillia, Ont., mounted the victor's podium at the annual World Figure Skating Championship. As the Maple Leaf flag rose above the crowd to the sound of *O Canada*, a single tear fell as the left cheek of the five-foot, 10-inch skater. After three consecutive second-place finishes at the world championships and a silver medal at the 1984 Winter Olympics, Orser, 25,

had bright spots occurred on March 7 in Falun, Sweden, when Quebec cross-country skier Pierre Harvey, 29, won a 30-km Cup race. Harvey's victory was Canada's first in international cross-country competition.

Orser's triumph ended a 24-year drought for Canadian men at the world championships. The last to capture a gold was Donald McNaughton of Whistler, Ont., in 1962. Orser had been expected to win last year in Geneva, but a few seconds into his free-skating routine, he fell while attempting a triple Axel, he finished second.

Bright Despite these disappointments, Orser arrived in Cincinnati full of confidence last week. "I walked into the arena and I knew the place," he said. He finished third in the compulsory figures, his best performance to date. A day later he won the two-man event, short free-skating, and the bronze medal. The next night he skated with partner Debbie Turner and Bertrand Ouer, skated first on March 12 in the 4-in-the-line finale. They were extremely watched as Poirier fell while performing a triple Axel. And Bertrand landed off balance after attempting the first-ever quadruple toe loop in the world championships. But it was Orser's flawless performance, rather than his opponent's mistakes, that made the difference. Seven of nine judges placed his first.

Orser entered that partly competition better prepared than ever. He worked hard on his compulsory figures and spent hours with York University sports psychologist Peter Jensen, searching for the elusive edge necessary to become a champion. Now Orser is looking forward to the Calgary Olympics. "I can never feel for a little while, but in 11 months we're right back at it," he said. And with last week's victory, Canada's hopes for Olympic gold could rest almost entirely on Orser's slender shoulders.



World champion Orser: Canada's hope for Olympic gold

—DARCY ROBINSON with SANDRA STEPHENSON
in Cincinnati

AN OLYMPIAN BOOSTER



it took to save up for his college fees. By the late 1970s King had a solid reputation for success. That is why, in 1978, the president of the Calgary Booster Club, of which King was a director, asked him to investigate whether there was enough money

age it the aftermath of the ticket-sale scandal that resulted in one ticket manager James McGeer facing criminal charges of fraud and theft. As well, King ordered an internal audit, scheduled to be released later this month, to investigate the ticket sales system. King's other problems included a spat with Phyllis Switzer, managing director with CTV, the local broadcasting network. She accused 900 of not understanding the importance of segmenting television audiences. Said Switzer: "They don't really think of us. They want more seats on the set, more standing room where the cameras are not. You have to keep reminding them that we're servicing that \$300-million U.S. television rights payment."

King has appointed a new president to head his Calgary-based Bowdell Industries Ltd., which specializes in oil reclamation and new technology for the oil industry. The six-foot, one-inch, blue-eyed, brown-haired businessman will find time for jogging and skiing and likes to reminisce about his performance in the 1979 Boston Marathon. Although he placed 5,000th, he noted that the race was more than 38 miles—and that he was 42 when he managed to complete it. He and his wife, Jennifer, have four children and live in Calgary.

Smart But far from it in mind, he says, are the unusual sports and arts extravaganzas that will liven southern Alberta with a 17,000-seat sun deck, two upgraded winter arenas, three magnificent ice facilities and a vast indoor skating oval dedicated to because the Calgary Winter Club's long-deferred field house. "It has been the most exciting event of my life," King said. "For those of us involved from the start to the most recent volunteer and spectators, the Games will be very much like a passing comet. You're going to feel very fortunate, as it goes by, to have seen it."

—JOHN RICHARD in Calgary

Canoe Inc. of Tokyo. The Calgary contractor—for a 30-per-cent royalty—also licenses firms to produce souvenirs bearing the Olympic emblem. Already, Calgary's White Raven Knitting Co. has thousands of Olympic sweaters in stores at prices ranging from \$50 to \$80 each—and reports \$500,000 in back orders. Olympic edition cowboy boots will retail \$250 to \$350 a pair. And there are plans for Olympic jeans, socks, shirts, belt buckles and stylized versions of COCO '88 official notebooks, lady and fluffy.

Challenges Of the road to Calgary is paved with entrepreneurial intentions, many of the athletes who travel it need



Volunteers preparing the women's downhill course on Mount Norquay, near Banff, check for complaints from the champion

year will bear little resemblance to the original Olympians of long ago. The amateur ideal fell to latter-day heroes. East Bloc countries began to train and support athletes who were paid by any other name. More supposedly amateur Western athletes began to accumulate trust funds full of pride and validation money. After years of resistance, the IOC has at last begun to accept such changes. The committee stopped using the word amateur in 1975, and in 1982 it permitted the trust-fund practice. And in a series of decisions since, the IOC has even opened the door to participation by open professionals by adopting the eligibility requirements of each sport's international federation, some of which allow pros. "I don't think you can turn the clock back," says the IOC's Pound, a

needs millions and millions of dollars, and to get that you must offer something that is first class."

Real-life For the moment, the IOC management all major sports except tennis, which was an Olympic exhibition sport in 1972. The tennis issue will be considered at a fall IOC meeting in Istanbul in May, raising the prospect that the likes of Martina Navratilova, Carting Bassett and Boris Becker could be swimming their strokes at Seoul. At Calgary the most intriguing question surrounds hockey. Professionals from the National Hockey League were not allowed to participate at the last Winter Games, the IOC has now abandoned that ban, forcing distance, which is the condition that avoids any federation's approval of next month to become reality. That while NHL players may be eligible

shortly. But they have clearly not forgotten. Montreal Mayor Jean Drapeau's now-infamous prediction of 1979: "The Montreal Olympics can no more have a deficit than a man can have a baby." Fear of running a Montreal-style deficit has fuelled the Calgarians' drive for dollars, and the lipos and baubles are only beginning. If Marcelle de Crozatier could see her games now, she would undoubtedly be pleased by the blatant commercialism, as well as by the growing professionalism. But ideally, IOC officials would have a ready explanation: it is the only way to keep the Olympic flame flickering.

—ROB LILLEY with JOHN HOWIE in Calgary, ANDREW SHERRIDAN and ANDY PELLIWELL in Toronto, ANTHONY WILSON-SMITH in Montreal and ROB LAFREN in London



Interest in bidding for the 1988 winter Olympics—despite two unsuccessful bids, for the 1968 and 1980 Games—King readily agreed.

Ticks An IOC's \$150,000-a-year chief executive officer said last December, King immediately had to take on the task of polishing COCO's tarnished im-



Like many other young Albertans in the 1950s, Frank King went east after he graduated from university. He took with him the traditional Prairie spirit of independence and a deep-rooted suspicion of both big business and big government. As a result, he soon became disenchanted with his first job as a chemical engineer with the giant federal Crown corporation Petro-Canada Corp., a petrochemical firm in Sarnia, Ont. "I don't like big companies," he recently recalled. "They tend to approach things in a very individualistic way. As well, I敬ered King, the entrepreneur "taught me a lot about public ownership—and why I should become a private owner." During the past eight years as chairman of Calgary's Olympic organizing committee (1980), King has successfully applied free-enterprising attitudes to the organization of the 1988 Winter Games.

But where King's entrepreneurial philosophy departs from traditional profit-seeking is in his recognition that the 1988 winter Olympics leave a legacy for future generations. For King, the games are much more than personal tickets for the global gathering next February of about 4,000 of the world's best athletes. What they represent for the 30-year-old former amateur track star is a chance to turn over to his community an array of world-class sports facilities for future winter athletes. "The legacy has always been just about," said King.

Smart King's background is a unique combination of business, sports and show business. He inherited many of his interests from his father, William, a school principal in Red Deer, Alta., near Medicine Hat. Retired Frank King: "My father was always involved in politics or something, a newspaperman in those days." But when King was 12 his father, by then a Calgary realtor, died of a heart attack at 56. Through high school, young Frank worked as a supermarket clerk,modity-paper boy and did, he says, "whatever



Walter (above): Switzerland's Peter Müller, last week's downhill winner; Semjerns (far right); real estate and Realities



LIFE ON THE FAST TRACK



Life at the top of the mountain is sweet for Pirmin Zurbriggen. With an impressive string of 11 victories this season, the 26-year-old Swiss national is clearly the best skier on the men's World Cup circuit—an accomplishment that has placed him in an elite group of 20 skiers who earn more than \$300,000 a year. That lucrative return has allowed Zurbriggen to invest heavily in real estate—and to enjoy auto trappings of success as a new Mercedes-Benz limousine. Indeed, his fame and growing riches have inspired his rivals. Robert Boyd, a Whistler, B.C., resident and one of the top Canadians on the man's circuit, and that Zurbriggen's example "makes me want to push that much more to get to the top."

To that end, Boyd stays in top condition year-round to prepare for World

Cup competition—30 races held during a four-month season with events in 12 countries, including Argentina, France and Japan. But this year Zurbriggen's accomplishments have given him a commanding lead. Even before his fifth-place finish in the season's final downhill race at Alberta's Mount Allan site on March 14—won by Swede Peter Müller—Zurbriggen, who finished 11th, already had enough points to win the World Cup downhill, super giant slalom and overall titles.

Mobility. Despite money provided by equipment manufacturers and corporations—and in some cases governments—Zurbriggen and other World Cup skiers still abide amateur standards under the rules governing Olympic eligibility. Indeed, many competitors now appear to be little more than mobile billboards, sporting down slopes at

speeds of up to 120 km/h in brightly colored racing suits imprinted with sponsors' logos.

Pressures. World-class skiing began the transformation to a big-money pursuit in the mid-1960s when the Fédération Internationale de Ski (FIS), the Swiss-based sports governing body, convinced the International Olympic Committee that top-level alpine skiing was a full-time occupation requiring financial support. In Canada, the National Alpine Ski Team, which receives a third of its budget from Sport Canada, spent almost \$1.5 million in 1986 funding the 27 men and 13 women on the national team—an amount that included monthly salaries of up to \$650 for the best skiers. In addition, manufacturers of skis, boots and bindings reward members of national teams around the world who use their products with annual payments based on the skiers' rankings. These payments can range from \$20,000 for a World Cup title to \$1,200 for a 100th-place skier. Declared Switzerland's Maria Wallner, the year's top-ranked woman skier: "There's pressure to do well. When I ski well, I can be money. When I don't, there is less."

Contracts with ski suppliers add for Swiss team members to receive bonus payments of \$8,500 for winning a World Cup race, \$6,400 for finishing second and \$4,200 for placing third in

exchange, suppliers hope to benefit from their association with successful racers. Declared Jan Larsson, racing director for the Svensk ski manager Larsson: "It gives us a name to tell our products in our markets around the world." Earlier this year Swiss skier Trenn Schreiber and Eric Haas prominently displayed their Norwegian skin as they accepted gold medals at the World Championships competition in Crans-Montana, Switzerland. Typically, after placing second in the downhill race at Nakiska on Mount Allan on March 8, Canada's Louis Gauthier did interviews while sporting Elvstrand skin on his shoulder. Solomon wore it on her skin and on her ski goggles, a McDonald's golden arch symbol and a Husky Oil patch.

Logos. The commercialization of world class skiing started a further boom two years ago. To appeal to racers who had threatened to form their own professional circuit, the FIS permitted skiers to sign contracts with personal sponsors—and place the company's logo on their helmets. Declared FIS secretary general Guy-François Rasper: "Skiers know that everyone around them makes money with them. So it's quite normal that they ask for their share." Indeed, circuit insiders say that Swiss champion two-time S.A. pays 2,000 World Cup champion Marc Girardelli about \$16,000 a year to wear his logo on his helmet. Among the firm's products

watches and racing car engines.

But skiers' personal sponsors do not pay them directly. Instead, some national ski associations receive up to 50 per cent of the money earned through such contracts and use these funds to support racing programs. Then the association channels the balance—along with fees and bonuses from manufacturers—into trust funds that skiers can draw from when their careers end. Declared former Canadian skiing great Ken Read: "The word 'amateur' is dead. But the world of ski racing has managed to control commercialism."

Credit. Men are the biggest money earners on the international circuit, with veteran skier Ingvar Strandmark of Sweden making almost \$1 million yearly by endorsing commercial products. But Graham accepts the reward gap between male and female competitors. Declared the 34-year-old Graham, who earned about \$100,000 a year after winning three World Cup events: "I've started covering the men's races and now they cover the women's events. And that's what makes the money increase—it and the sponsor."

At the same time, world-class skiing has evolved into a highly specialized sport. Zerbriggen, for one, spends in downhill, giant slalom and super giant slalom. But most skiers on the circuit rarely win medals in more than one event. In all races, however, the competitors have been forced to a high



Zerbriggen: Best skier in the world

pitch by team staff ranging from coaches to conditioning experts and in evenly matched competition, the team technician's choice of wax and waxes alone can provide the crucial edge needed to win.

Indeed, Lässerburg's Girardelli gave partial credit for his first-ever gold medal at the World Championships in Switzerland on Feb. 1 to Egyptian restaurateur Mohamed Elahi, who flew in from Austria after Girardelli dislocated his left shoulder during a training run.

The competition to become king or queen of the mountain is a high-speed pursuit where a split-second error can result in devastating injury. A fall at Austria's difficult Kitzbühel run in January left Canadian skier Todd Brooker with torn knee ligaments, a broken nose and a concussion and prompted the 38-year-old resident of Park City, Utah, to announce the end of his 18-year career earlier than planned. And

last week Louis Stiegler, 25, of Bruneck, Italy, lost his spine and right knee when he crashed on a downhill training run in Val Cale.

Complaints. All racers share the risk of injury and most follow a strict, nonstop existence during the season, shuttling between airports and race sites and living out of hotel rooms they rarely share with other competitors. Racers' training schedules extend their social lives. After a day spent practicing, many skiers spend the evening studying their techniques—and their rivals' performances—on videotapes.

And the world's best skiers say that there are few opportunities to relax when the season ends. Instead, they must embark on personal appearances designed to publicize their sponsors and corporate sponsors—and then begin summer training. Girardelli says that he had only one week away from skiing competitions last year. "It's not just performing on the slopes," he said. "You have no free time." For his part, Zerbriggen said that he tries to escape to his isolated home village of Saan-Alpgrind, in the south of Switzerland. But those days of tranquillity are rare events for the stars of a sport so closely linked to big business. And, despite their amateur standing, the best alpine skiers have discovered the value of being on top of the heap.

—DANIELLE KIEPFER, in Switzerland with correspondence reports

THE BIG MONEY BATTLE



Barry Frank, a media consultant who specializes in maximizing revenues from televised sports events, has an unusual moniker—a framed set of spiders—on the wall of his spacious East Side Manhattan office. For Frank, senior group vice-president of Trans World International (TWI), a division of the International Management Group, the playing card is more than just a hobby. At the Calgary Winter Olympics, he sold the U.S. television rights for \$300 million (U.S.) for the U.S. television rights to the 1994 Calgary Winter Olympics on Jan. 26, 1994, in a Lancashire, Switzerland, hotel room, the Olympic organizers and the TWI executives played bridge between rounds of negotiations, negotiating sessions with the three major U.S. television networks. Twelve hours after the blind auction began, ABC-TV was the Calgary rights—making Frank's set of spiders a centerpiece of the most lucrative television contract in Olympic history.

Prized in hindsight, ABC's victory was Pyrrhic. The network estimates that it will attract an audience of 180 million during the 16 days of the Games, starting with the opening ceremonies on Feb. 13, 1994. But ABC admits that it probably will not be able to recover its investment in advertising revenues. And the net-work will have to spend an estimated \$47 million more to add in extra American advertising commentary to the coverage provided by the host broadcaster, Canada's CTV network.

Industry experts say that CTV was the bid to provide host broadcaster services for a meagre \$42 million—undercutting the cost by \$6 million. At

the same time, the network captured

the Canadian rights for a bargain price of \$45 million.

Shortly after ABC captured its expensive prize, U.S. TV ad revenues for sports events fell into a slump, they have yet to fully recover. Indeed, said sports president Dennis Swanson has

Olympic Development Association succeeded in its bid for the Games and gave way to Olympic Calgary Olympics (OCO), a body responsible to the Larimore-based International Olympic Committee (IOC) in January, 1992. One of the first challenges facing OCO was to ensure the Winter Olympics would be successful. The organization turned to Frank, who advised them to stretch the Games to 16 days from 10 to give the network periods of prime television coverage. He also convinced OCO to schedule the Olympics to coincide with the February Nielsen ratings sweeps—a comprehensive measure of all U.S. television markets undertaken three times yearly. ABC's contract was for a percentage of the final rights price, if that price was over \$300 million. The resulting sum, in fact, made an estimated \$195 million as the Games deal.

Haggling: With the with lists of the networks in hand, Frank required all three U.S. networks to sign identical contracts before the bidding began in past Olympic coverage negotiations, a network and the organizers would agree on a price set through their details. Said Frank: "The seller always lost these agreements because the big things were the money, and once that was settled, it would be very difficult to negotiate. We took that possibility out of the game the only game left was the money."

He also created the president and senior Spanish diplomat Juan Antonio Samaranch persuaded OCO to stage the sale of TV rights there weeks before the 1992 Sarajevo Winter Games began. With Olympics fever already in the air, the networks—particularly ABC, which



Rising from Mount McKinley: the most lucrative contract in history

said he expects the network's Winter Olympic coverage to meet "significant losses"—estimated by industry insiders at between \$50 million and \$80 million.

The groundwork for the TV contract was laid in 1981, when the Calgary

half-rights for Sarajevo—were all the more keen to obtain rights for 1992. OCO chairman Frank Ring "and didn't want us to go to Yugoslavia and have to sell everybody on the air they wouldn't be in Calgary."

Bidding: As it turned out, scheduling the Calgary bidding before the Sarajevo Games worked in OCO's favor for another reason. The network negotiations lasted three bids largely on the healthy ratings for live broadcasts from the 1986 Lake Placid, N.Y., Winter Games, which featured a stunning victory by the U.S. hockey team. But the six-hour time lag between Sarajevo and North America meant that taped events appeared on prime-time U.S. television—when viewers already knew their outcome. And the U.S. hockey team was knocked out of contention before the medal rounds. As a result, the ratings suffered. Admitted Frank: "Had we had the bidding after the Sarajevo Games, we wouldn't have gotten as much."

Bidding opened at 1:00 p.m. on Jan. 26, 1994. Seated at a long table in a Lancashire hotel were the Games' representatives, including Ring, OCO marketing vice-president William Macdonald and IOC executive board member Roshard Pound, a Montreal lawyer. Pound held three identical contracts—one signed by each of the networks—with a blank spot where the final price would be inserted. Network representatives present included ABC's then-news-and-sports president Roosa Arledge, NBC sports president Arthur Watson and CBS's Broadcast Group executive vice-president Neal Pilson. The rules were simple for each round, set a minimum in U.S. dollars, and the networks were required to bid their bids in sealed envelopes at a pre-arranged time. In each round, the maximum went up by at least \$20 million to \$30 million (U.S.), even when one of the networks had the asking price. CTV was the first to drop out.

Bidding: While members of the other networks engaged fervently in negotiations, the Games' organizers convened their unique game—using OCO's Wheeler—who carried on as a self-styled and read a paperback edition of Helen Dunlap's novel, *Play It Again*. By the ninth round, both NBC and ABC bid \$300 million (U.S.). At that point, Pound recalls, "we said, 'It is much

more than we expected, more than the Games are probably worth, but one of you is going to have to eliminate the other.'" In the final round, the only rule was that a network's bid had to be at least \$1 million above the previous round, said Pound. "We said, 'Who's going to go first?'" and ended up flipping a coin: NBC won and paid \$300 million, as ABC refused, came back and said, "We're your year and ours, ya know," at which point NBC said, "Thank you."

The rights holders at ABC did not celebrate ABC's Arledge refused to leave his private suite and departed for New York the next morning without a word to CTV. Two years later, in January, 1996, when the budget-capped Capital Cities management group bought ABC,

international broadcasters covering the Games. After CTV exceeded the Games to 35 days from 12 in February, 1994, the network renegotiated the sum upward by about \$1.5 million.

To produce as many as eight simultaneous feeds, CTV will air 42 90-second mobile units, most belonging to CTV's owner-affiliate stations. More than 100 hours of feed will be carried by fiber-optic cable to satellites available to the International Broadcast Centre, housed in a renovated curling rink at Stampede Park in downtown Calgary. At the centre, international broadcasters will take whatever feeds they want, add their own commentary and transmit. While its host stations are nonprofit, CTV declines to speculate on what it will clear as the Games' domestic carrier. But the Royal Bank has paid CTV \$1.6 million for 1/15th of the total advertising rights, so the network could gross \$26 million.

Results: As well, the Canadian network will work closely with the veterans at ABC. Said Phyllis Switzer, managing director of CTV's 50-shareholder, Calgary-based Olympic Broadcast Services crew: "They've done okay Olympics. We don't mind losing a few [television] rights for the world's benefit." John Stevenson says that, despite the financial problems, there will be "no significant cost cutting" in the Olympic coverage. But OCO insiders say that ABC indeed has crimped production costs—and last week introduced a second price increase for commercial spots, estimated by industry insiders to be \$350,000 for 30 seconds of commercial time.

The extraordinary auction in Lancashire for the U.S. rights to the Calgary Olympics may prove a high water mark for Games organizers. Now, network advertising revenues are waiting as cable companies and pay-TV stations continue to fragment the market. Looking back on its \$300-million bid, ABC's Pound observed, "It may no longer be practical for single networks to put out that kind of money." He added: "It may be to an expert in retrospect. But at the time, the sports-TV market was almost at its peak." Indeed, the record established by organizers of the Calgary Games stand for a long time to come.

—PAMELA VIALLO in Toronto with JOHN HOWELL in Calgary; ANTHONY WILSON-MILLS in Montreal and DANIELLE EPPINGER and ANN SHEDDICK in Toronto



Dennis Swanson: response with three U.S. networks

Dennis Swanson replaced Arledge as head of sports, Arledge's title changed to group president of ABC news and sports, and president of ABC news. Recent reports indicate that ABC sports is bracing itself for heavy losses on both its taxpayer \$195-million broadcast contract and its Calgary Olympic coverage.

In contrast, CTV stands to profit from its dealings with OCO for \$45 million, as acquired English and French domestic television rights, it subsequently sold the latter to Quebec's TV network. In return it agreed to provide, for the nonprofit of \$42 million, the basic television feed for in-

A LINEUP OF STARS



Many of the stars to watch at the 15th Olympic Winter Games in Calgary next February are the medalists at this year's world championships in the skiing, skating and sledding sports. The tally:

Alpine Skiing



Switzerland's Alpine ski team has seven of the eight world championship events held from Jan. 27 to Feb. 8 in Crans-Montana, Switzerland. The host team missed medal spots only in the men's slalom—where the shortest of the three allos—won by West Germany's Frank Wohl. But with veteran racers named by handbreadths of a second, home ground may help the Canadian Olympic challenge led by Laura Graham, 26, and Rob Boyd, 21, who each finished fifth in the championship downhill races.

Women's Super Giant Slalom



To win a ski jumping competition, it is not enough to hurdle for 70 or 80 meters down a man-made chute, sail farther through the air than any competitor, then land intact as a bonus. Instead, jumpers also get points for style—leaping ski and arms from walking. Graceful daredevils from Czechoslovakia, Austria, and Finland dominated the 1985 world slalom championships in Oberstdorf, West Germany, Feb. 11 to 22, and are the men to beat in the 1988 Olympics.

Men's Downhill



1. Peter Mäder SUI 2:07.80

2. Pirmin Zurbriggen SUI 2:05.13

3. Kjetil André SUI 2:06.20

Men's Special Slalom



1. Frank Wohl PRO 1:34.82

2. Gaetnor Mader AUT 1:34.82

3. Armin Böttner PRO 1:35.03

Men's Giant Slalom



1. Pirmin Zurbriggen SUI 1:31.95

2. Marc Gisin LUX 1:32.60

3. Markus Wallner FRA 1:32.99

Women's Downhill



1. Maria Wallner SUI 1:48.80

2. Michaela Pfeifer SUI 1:44.11

3. E. Schünemann FRA 1:44.96

Women's Special Slalom

1. Kristin Wallner SUI 1:35.20

2. Michaela Pfeifer SUI 1:35.30

3. Mathea Pfeifer YUG 1:34.39

Women's Giant Slalom

1. Vreni Schneider SUI 2:02.90

2. Mathea Pfeifer YUG 2:02.99

3. Maria Wallner SUI 2:02.51

Biathlon

Sprinting on skis around a cross-country circuit with a 20-caliber rifle slung over the shoulder is no easy task. The challenge is compounded when the skiers must stop and fire accurately enough at a target to avoid penalty time. East German shooters are the world's best, sweeping the biathlon world championships in February at Lake Placid, N.Y.

Men's 10 km



1. E.P. Rauch GDR 39:03.6

2. Stephan Jacob GDR 39:08.3

3. Andre Schramm GDR 39:09.4

Men's 20 km



1. E.P. Rauch GDR 1:09:00

2. E. Josh Thompson USA 1:09:01

3. Jim Mavor TCH 1:09:05

Men's 4 x 5 km Relay



1. East Germany 1:25.90

2. Soviet Union 1:27.12

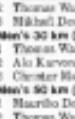
3. West Germany 1:27.20

Cross-Country Skiing



Canada's cross-country ski team is poised as the power to beat at the Calgary Olympics. Not only did the team win the majority of medals at February's World Nordic Ski Championships in Oberstdorf, West Germany, but its successes were distributed between men and women and between two newly instituted racing categories, the classic and the free techniques—a fast, new step that resembles skating.

Men's 15 km (Classic)



1. Mauro Alberello ITA 43:01.8

2. Thomas Wessberg SWE 43:04.6

3. Michael Devittore USA 43:09.6

Men's 30 km (Classic)



1. Thomas Wessberg SWE 1:24:00

2. Alu Karvonen FIN 1:24:04

3. Chester Higcock CAN 1:26:56

Men's 50 km (Free)

1. Mauro De Bell ITA 2:17.97

2. Thomas Wessberg SWE 2:18.03

3. Teijo Mäkinen FIN 2:26.14

Men's 4 x 10 km Relay (Free)

1. Sweden 2:09.80

2. Soviet Union 2:10.20

3. Norway 2:10.40

Women's 5 km (Classic)

1. Magda Matkovich FRA 14:45.7

2. Andrea Battaglin ITA 14:49.2

3. Eva Kratzer AUT 14:62.0

Women's 10 km (Classic)

1. Anna Järvenpää FIN 31:09.5

2. Marja Markkanen FIN 31:09.6

3. Birg Pöhlmann NOR 31:09.7

Women's 30 km (Free)

1. Marja Markkanen SWE 57:00.3

2. Andrea Battaglin ITA 57:07.4

3. Lorraine Pélissier FRA 56:28.7

Women's 4 x 5 km Relay (Free)

1. Soviet Union 50:05.3

2. Norway 56:41.1

3. Sweden 56:41.0

Nordic Combined

Men's 10 km

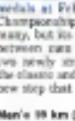


1. K.P. Rønning NOR 29:43.6

2. Stephan Jacob GDR 29:50.3

3. Andre Schramm GDR 29:53.4

Men's 20 km



1. K.P. Rønning NOR 56:10.0

2. Stephan Jacob GDR 56:11.0

3. Andre Schramm GDR 56:12.0

Ladies' Singles



1. Kaisa Wirtt GDR 1:09:40

2. Della Thomas USA 1:09:41

3. Caryl Radford USA 1:09:44

Men's Singles



1. Brian Orser CAN 1:09:40

2. Brian Boitano USA 1:09:41

3. Andris Liepa LVA 1:13:44

Women's 1,000 m

1. Kaisa Kanta GDR 1:39:26

2. Christa Reithofer GDR 1:39:45

3. Ulricha Schubert GDR 1:39:47

Women's 3,000 m

1. Andrea Ehrgo GDR 4:06:16

2. Kaisa Kanta GDR 4:06:15

3. Yvonne van Geuns NED 4:07:32

Men's 1,000 m

1. Kaisa Kanta GDR 1:39:40

2. Christa Reithofer GDR 1:39:41

3. Ulricha Schubert GDR 1:39:42

Men's 5,000 m

1. Kaisa Kanta GDR 1:39:40

2. Christa Reithofer GDR 1:39:41

3. Ulricha Schubert GDR 1:39:42

Men's 10,000 m

1. Ger Karlstedt NOR 2:16:57

2. Brian Orser CAN 2:16:58

3. Michael Hadashoff AUT 2:16:59

Women's 500 m

1. Brian Orser CAN 1:39:40

2. Christa Reithofer GDR 1:39:41

3. Ulricha Schubert GDR 1:39:42

Women's 1,000 m

1. Brian Orser CAN 1:39:40

2. Christa Reithofer GDR 1:39:41

3. Ulricha Schubert GDR 1:39:42

Women's 3,000 m

1. Brian Orser CAN 4:06:16

2. Christa Reithofer GDR 4:06:17

3. Ulricha Schubert GDR 4:06:18

Women's 5,000 m

1. Brian Orser CAN 4:06:16

2. Christa Reithofer GDR 4:06:17

3. Ulricha Schubert GDR 4:06:18

Women's 10,000 m

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3. Michael Hadashoff AUT 2:16:59

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Women's 3,000 m

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2. Christa Reithofer GDR 4:06:17

3. Ulricha Schubert GDR 4:06:18

Women's 5,000 m

1. Brian Orser CAN 4:06:16

2. Christa Reithofer GDR 4:06:17

3. Ulricha Schubert GDR 4:06:18

Women's 10,000 m

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Women's 500 m

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Dinchburn: performing sensual dances for the last time

Well-wishers still congratulate Karin Taylor, the former Canadian ambassador to Iran who in 1980 engineered the escape of six Americans after the takeover of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

"People remember and are very generous," said Taylor, 58, who recently was promoted to a senior vice-presidency for oil futures. She's a Colgate alumna now living in New York City. Taylor said that his 25 years as a diplomat help him advise corporate clients on geopolitics about "what may happen in developing countries where we have an interest." About the controversial U.S. arms sales to Iran, he said, "Iran seems to have a particular ability to keep the United States off balance."



Taylor just promoted

A host of supporters cheered the swearing-in ceremony when **Billy Joe MacLean** returned, this emphatically to the Nova Scotia legislature on March 12. MacLean, 56, was re-elected last month as an independent after earlier being convicted of fraud and expelled from the legislature. But MacLean may face more difficulties if Finance Minister **Greg Kerr** follows through on

his threat to garnishee MacLean's \$36,410 salary to recover the \$82,000 that the government says he wrongfully claimed as expenses. For his part, MacLean said, "I owe the government nothing."

For Canadian dancer and choreographer **Ann Dinchburn**, her performances in the dance film *A Moving Picture* marks both an end and a beginning. Dinchburn, who began her career with the National Ballet of Canada in 1965, says that she has stopped dancing to concentrate on film-making and continue with choreography. In *A Moving Picture*—a *Storyboard* she made with director Jürgen Lotz—Dinchburn, National Ballet of Canada dancer and acclaimed choreographer Robert Desrosiers, perform sensual sodas dances tied to fragments of love letters. The movie has won critical approval and can be seen on March 25. Declared Dinchburn: "I've done everything I wanted with dancing and I'm finding working behind the scenes in film thoroughly fascinating."



Four-fifths reader (next page)

an Broadway last spring, it was love at first sight. "It's so richly written," said Sales, 55, "that two cameras can't do the show I was in one of the best." He is now playing one of the lead roles—an stage-struck father fighting to retain his independence—in a Winnipeg production that comes to Toronto next month. Sales prepared for the part by visiting old-age homes in New York City and exploring the Lower East Side, where his character grew up. The play, he said, "is about our culture, which doesn't always remember the dignity they deserve."

Singer **Roxanne Foxx**, 21, released her first album in Britain a year ago, attracting plenty of media attention. But the success made more of her previous career as a teenage model for Fleet Street tabloids than her sexy pop songs. Of North America, where her album was released last fall, she said



Macdonald
Special

A cigarette this special
is worth protecting.

"Nobody knew me, and the album is doing well on its own." For critics that she is "the next pop queen," and explained: "When I was younger it used to be Debbie Harry of Blondie. Then Madonna came along. I have broken into the business at the right time." Added Foxx, "Just because I used to take my clothes off doesn't mean I can't sing."

—Edited by YVONNE COX

Memotec's tangled roots

The value of the press was at dispute. Officials with the Montreal-based telecommunications firm Memstar Data Inc., which purchased Telephone Canada for \$488.5 million on Feb. 11, were still weighing the deal last week. As part of the buy, due to close by March 30, Memstar is supposed to pay the Crown-owned Canada Development Corp. (CDC) \$13 million in excess profits that Telglobel is expected to earn in 1987. But according to Memstar's own estimates, the real 1987 excess-profit figure will be closer to \$16 million, and the firm's president, William McKeown, says that lawyers representing the two groups were at loggerheads over the issue. But on March 12 they finally settled at \$8.7 million. Said McKeown: "I did not want to pay \$16 million."

In its deal to purchase Teleglobe, Montreal unanswered five corporate glances. But last week Montreal managers said that they were not only worried about the profit figures but also about Teleglobe's asset values. The Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission would not major telephone rate changes in Canada, including Teleglobe's now that it has been sold to the private sector. The CRTC bases charges on a ratio of company assets, debt and profits. McKeown said that as it concerned him if the CRTC reduces the value of Teleglobe's assets at future rate hearings, it could force Teleglobe into a corresponding rate cut. David McKeown "I hope that somehow at the CRTC does not significantly certain assets in calcu-

Meanwhile, as Webster management works its calculations, a top communications official in Ottawa said that the Telefile deal could run into trouble. Macmanus, he said, is simply too small to manage Telefile properly. And the federal government and the Quebec and Ontario Securities Commissions are continuing an investigation into the case.

tigation into the possibility that someone illegally benefited from the deal. As well, there is a complicated web of associate companies and officials stretching from Manitoba back to the CRTC and the Canada Development Corporation (CDC).

The role of Trinidite, Canada's new

als in Canada until 1991, was considered the jewel of the bunch.

Monstar was formed in 1977 in Montreal, but until its successful bid for Telelobe it remained all but unknown. Its corporate roots stretch back through three companies to the CFC and the CGC, which was 68 percent



Background Canada's satellite-television market is a five-year monopoly and a where-bean-to-come.

per carrier of international telephone, Telex, telegram and other telecommunications traffic, is part of the

newly government's campaign to privatize Crown corporations since July, 1985. It firms have been sold, including the Hawker Aircraft of Canada Ltd., the CEC and Canadian Arsenals Ltd. Set Telglobe, a well-managed communications giant with steadily rising revenues, and at least a five-year monopoly to deliver almost all long-distance telephone traffic.

owed by the ccc, Memcor's chairman, Eric Baker, a former Union Carbide manager, joined Montreal-based Canus Investments Inc in 1973 to found a venture-capital company. It had been founded by the ccc and \$5 million from private sources. The ccc kept 20 per cent of the company until 1985, when it encouraged its stake to 10 per cent. In 1987 it retains a directorship on the board. In 1993 Imacon purchased 20 new seats at International Business



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Lid, and Baker was put in charge of the company, and in 1979 Blysons purchased Menesac. In 1983 Baker re-named McKenna, Menesac's current president and chief executive officer, from Montreal-based Data Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of the corp. Baker retained responsibility for Menesac until he left Iannaca in mid-1984.

Baker then formed Altenaria Capital Corp., a venture-capital company backed by more than 30 investors, including pension funds, life insurance companies, and several wealthy individuals. He recruited Christopher Wiles as chairman, executive vice-president of Iannaca. But on May, 1986, Baker joined forces with Novacap Investments Inc., another Montreal venture-capital company, to return to Menesac. With a network of investors behind him, he rapidly acquired 71 per cent of Menesac's shares from Iannaca. Two Novacap executives, Marc Beauchamp and Abraham Belack, also held top management positions at Iannaca and 40% respectively.

Menesac expanded quickly. The firm manufactured and marketed four different products that allow communication between different computers. Sales jumped to nearly \$8 million in 1985 and \$17 million last year from \$8 million in 1984. The company's assets rocketed to nearly \$84 million last September from \$6 million in 1981, following the purchase of two high-tech companies in the previous 12 months.

Menesac then turned to Teleglobe. To acquire it from the corp., it had to outbid five powerful competitors: the Quebec conglomerate Caisse de dépôt et placement de Québec, Spar Aerospace Ltd. and Canadian Telecom Carriers International Inc., First City Financial Corp., Goodman Investment Corp., Inter-City Gas Corp., and Power Corp. of Canada. But Menesac won the highest offer, which included paying off Teleglobe's \$143-million debt to the government.

McKenna told MacLean's that Menesac's decision to go after Teleglobe was made last December after he and Baker read in a newspaper that Ottawa was casting for new bids on Teleglobe. Said McKenna: "Menesac has always had an acquisition strategy, and we were looking for companies that would add to a complete communications network." McKenna went to Ottawa to discuss the Teleglobe deal with various officials. Baker and

McKenna also met with their pension fund bankers, who quickly endorsed the project. Within a little more than a month of reading the article, the pair had pulled together \$225 million in short-term loans to take the running bid.

Officials with the corp. said that Menesac's lineage through Iannaca to both the CSC and CSC had not influenced its decision to sell Teleglobe to Menesac. Said CSC executive vice-president Michael Carter: "Obviously people have goals. As far as I know, I don't think there's anybody in the market who would sell Teleglobe to Menesac. Bill McKenna, too or two may have had that intent, but they cannot claim to have influence." Carter also downplayed the chain of ownership from

Teleglobe Ltd., did not sell to Menesac because of the exec-co-Iannaca-Menesac connection. Instead, he said, Ottawa simply chose to make the most of potential political gains by selling Teleglobe as a small, aggressive firm. By doing so, the government avoided the appearance of treating Teleglobe as a major Canadian corporation with links to the federal Progressive Conservative party. Menesac with Teleglobe, argued Barbara McLaughlin, the minister responsible for privatization, would ultimately increase competition in the telecommunications industry. Adds Jules Bennett, a Montreal-based vice-president of finance at McLean Young Weir Ltd., the investment firm that has had two Menesac share issues in the past: "These guys are dynamite. They are blue-chip."

Some of the Iannaca crew, however, are still disgruntled. One senior executive who worked on the Teleglobe deal for a year said that, although the bidding process was fair, he found it strange that Menesac could come in so late and then easily outbid its competitors. And one analyst involved in the sale said that, in the long run, the government may not have gotten the best price it could have for Teleglobe. Gordon Capital of Toronto, for one, offered \$488.8 million for Teleglobe. Although that figure was lower than Menesac's, the firm reportedly offered to give the federal government a slice of future revenues from a public-share issue in Teleglobe. Other offers were also lower in up-front cash but included more in future royalties for the federal government over a long period of time.

As well, a very senior official in the communications department says that he is still concerned about the Teleglobe deal, claiming that his department's advice was overruled by the assessment's political objectives.

He said that a critical telecommunications vehicle as Teleglobe should not have been sold to a small firm like Menesac. Menesac, he said, is simply too small and is saddled with debt that may jeopardize Teleglobe's operations. Said the official: "A straight dollar, Menesac made the best offer. But the government did not make the best deal for Teleglobe, and that is dangerous for such a strategic industry."

The official argues that if the corp. does not Teleglobe's long-distance telephone rates, or if the firm is forced to



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PROVIDE FROM OUR EXPERIENCE

Touching the right-wing bases

By Peter C. Newman

This week one of the world's only surviving Post-Keynesian regimes tables its first budget, outlining the fiscal intentions of Bill Vander Zalm, the first Canadian politician ever elected solely on the basis of body language.

The British Columbia government still officially carries the Social Credit label denoting its Vander origins, but it can more accurately be compared to the protest movement led by a French shopkeeper named Pierre-Marie Poujade in the mid-1950s, whose party briefly held the balance of power in the French National Assembly.

The mood of that weird political phenomenon was mirrored in Vander Zalm's throne speech last week. His message was simplistic enough to make Reaganites sound like a dissertation by Albert Einstein: "Job 1 is to get government off the back and out of the way of the private sector," he added the premier. "My government will act to let business get down to business—and rekindle the spirit of enterprise across our province."

Vander Zalm touched all the right-wing bases, appointing a private-sector task force charged with prioritizing everything that carries the potential taint of being a BC ferry fleet and the province's banks, vowing that "nothing is promised. Everything is up for consideration." Significantly, he left out any mention of the usual Social Credit route to economic stimulus: massive government ownership of enterprises, including the recently contemplated Site C power development in northeastern British Columbia.

He was charged with managing the Vander Zalm edita this result is Mel Coesler, a 58-year-old former whaling-station worker, general-store owner, former chicken rancher and principal manager who moved into the Fraser portfolio four months ago. Coesler is a former president of the B.C. Liberal party and a supporter of federal Tory MP Pat Crofton, and his own political philosophy settles somewhere between Peter Bruder, the reactionary guru of American libertarians, and Jane Jacobs, the radical community planner now writing out of Toronto. "Bruder once declared," Coesler told me in a postdoctoral interview, "that governments can do only two things well—print money and wage war, and

sometimes they try anything more than that, they'll likely make a mess of it. Well, I believe that a lot, though I do understand that politicians have to provide safety nets for people who are temporarily handicapped in one way or another. But the fact remains that we in government have not remained very many things very well."

Coulier objects to vain attempts by governments to try and make un-economic enterprises economic, and,



Coulier: editor of the new reality.

these enterprises is far higher than regular entrepreneurial activities.

What sets Coulier apart from other neo-liberal politicians is that instead of merely espousing knee-jerk reactions, he has thought through his policies and is willing to weigh ideas from any ideological quarter. Jane Jacobs, the world-renowned town planner, is one of his idols. Using her techniques, he has subdivided the province into separate, manageable economic entities, and is bent on formulating growth-inducing incentives instead of top-down, prescriptive edicts.

At the moment his most pressing assignment is to bring in a budget with a shortfall lower than the current fiscal year's deficit, which was projected to be \$35 million, but which hit the \$180-million mark after just nine months. Given the government's wage increases and tax reductions negotiated before he came to office, and the fact that the B.C. economy is still trying to recover from the four-month-long International Woodworkers of America strike in that industry, Coulier is facing a near-impossible challenge—particularly because he has already said that he does not want to raise income or sales taxes. "What I have to do now," he told me, "is target revenue increases as selectively as I can to influence their social consequences, and at the same time focus on the expenditures side very harshly, which means that some ongoing programs will be reduced or eliminated."

He intends to promote employee stock ownership and do everything he can to enhance the Vancouver Stock Exchange as North America's premier venture-capital market. About the only good news the BC Treasury has had in the past few months was the stamp-up-for part with the Americans, which could add about \$35 million to provincial revenue.

The good politician that he is, Coulier remains optimistic about British Columbia's precarious economy. "The old truism about economics of scale is being reversed," he insists. "As people demand more and more diversity in products and services, we will move into an era of discontinuity of scale, which will mean that you won't need huge markets to create jobs or opportunities. What you have to do is create a market niche, then go for it—and that's exactly the process I'm hoping to push with this budget."

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AIDS information for London subway users. *Burr* (below): "Sleep with as few people as possible and use a condom"

selling modern slipperside carry bags and take-out coffee. The campaign is considering making the consciousness train in all 476 cities across Canada. And in Quebec 205 consciousness trains in the province's Bon-Saint chain began selling condoms last month.

Meanwhile, public health officials who are acutely aware of AIDS' rapid spread are adding their support to increasingly urgent demands for awareness programs about the disease. The number of AIDS patients is doubling yearly in many countries and in Canada alone there have been 944 reported cases of the disease (including 778 homosexuals) during the past seven years; half the total are already dead. Based on U.S. analyses, Dr. Alastair Clouston, head of the Laboratory Center for Disease Control in Ottawa, said that by 1991, 3,500 Canadians will likely have died from the disease.

Indeed, U.S. Surgeon General C. Everett Koop said that by that date 175,000 Americans will already have died from AIDS—with 84,000 victims succumbing in 1991 alone. Until recently most scientists and they believed that less than 10 per cent of those infected with the virus would progress from simply carrying the disease to developing full-blown AIDS symptoms. But new findings from long-term studies conducted in San Francisco indicate that the number of victims succumbing to the disease will be much higher. Said Clouston: "Sooner or later someone who is infected is going to get the overt disease."



That revised prediction provided a grim baseline as representatives of five western countries gathered at Ottawa last week to discuss AIDS education programs. All agreed on the need for frank publicity campaigns. Said William Bowtell, a member of the Australian National Advisory Com-

mittee on AIDS: "Most people want frank, unbiased information. They are quite capable of making their own personal judgments and interpretations on the basis of that information." For his part, Bernard Merkell of the British government's AIDS Unit declared, "If you don't educate people now, the number of victims will just escalate out of sight."

In January Britain launched a \$40-million campaign, which has been praised by other countries. Officials mailed AIDS-information leaflets to 23 million British households—and received only 800 complaints about their contents in reply. The government is also preparing six million booklets for teachers and youth workers. But most of its anti-AIDS budget is devoted to a hard-hitting television, radio and print advertising campaign that uses the slogan, "Don't die of ignorance."

Some of the British TV ads convey the unambiguous attitude message that the Terrierine Committee said was missing from their Canadian equivalents. One states: "Sleep with as few people as possible. Use a condom or make your partner use one." But some are also far more explicit than the Canadian ads. One print ad shows a young person wearing a T-shirt decorated with the slogan, "Sex and Drugs and Rock 'n' Roll." The accompanying message reads, "At least rock 'n' roll can give you AIDS." It goes on to explain that men carry the AIDS virus in their sperm and women carry it in their vaginal fluid.

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JAGUAR
THE MARK OF HIGH PURCHASING

In Canada, the new federally funded advertising campaign is one of few government initiatives to consider AIDS. In British Columbia, Premier William Vander Zalm declared last January, "There is only one way to avoid AIDS and that is don't have sex." A long-time opponent of sex education, Vander Zalm has maintained that young people should be taught to refrain from sex just as they are taught not to drink and drive. But despite his strong personal views, the provincial education ministry plans to create a province-wide sex-education program that will include information about AIDS.

By contrast, Saskatchewan government officials have not yet determined the format of an AIDS information program for schools. But Ontario, which with Quebec and British Columbia has been one of the leaders of AIDS issues in Canada, will make an AIDS program mandatory for students in Grades 7 through 12 this September. In Quebec, high school students currently receive information about AIDS during a five-hour social-education program each year.

But in the United States, President Ronald Reagan's administration has reduced calls for a national AIDS-awareness campaign. Still, U.S. Surgeon General Koop has emerged as the country's champion of AIDS awareness. Continual by-laws for his opposition to abortion, Koop has damaged many of his conservative supporters with a crusade over the past year to spread information on ways to avoid AIDS. Says Koop: "You can't teach young people about AIDS until you've taught them something about their own sexuality."

Several other countries are considering far more drastic steps, adopting the theory that isolating and patients will control the spread of the disease more effectively than education can do. The Japanese government is considering laws that would require doctors to report names of all AIDS patients and impose health restrictions to monitor their sexual activity. That legislation was drafted in February after two 25-year-old Japanese women—a prostitute and the other pregnant—contracted AIDS. Said government spokesman Heiji Ohama: "We respect the human rights of one person [with AIDS]. We are depriving 99 others of the right to live."

Japan has only a rudimentary anti-AIDS education campaign under way,

and its contents are colored by a widespread distrust of foreigners. One of the few government pamphlets discussing AIDS shows a frowning, sweating Statue of Liberty clutching a break-filled AIDS and towering ominously over a meek-looking Naomi. Pogi. The AIDS-infected prostitute from the port city of Kobe said that she had had hundreds of customers, but the Japanese press attributed her disease to a Greek sailor she lived with for one year.

Still, the Japanese government has rejected a proposal to have foreigners

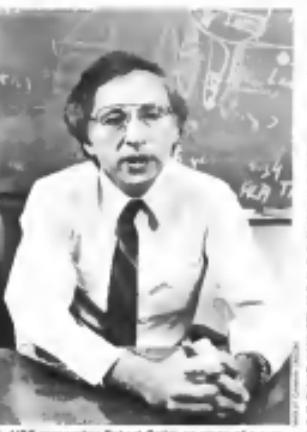
quarantine in Japan. Saito's ambassador to Belgium: "The aim is to protect the Belgian population, so only a general test of foreigners would be legally acceptable."

And in the West German state of Bavaria, Premier Franz-Josef Strauss ordered air-blast tests last month for civil service applicants, convicts, prostitutes—and non-European Community foreigners applying for residence. The citizens of neighboring Austria fell into the last category and that country's press launched an attack on the decree and its author.

In response, Strauss has delayed passage of the controversial legislation until the German government amends its own AIDS-control measures.

But it may already be too late to stanch the spread of AIDS through same African states through education campaigns. In many countries the disease is still largely confined to homosexuals and drug addicts, but AIDS is now present among the heterosexual populations of Central and East African states, where the emerging disease is known locally as "Kwashi." As a result, experts suggest that in some countries as many as 100 million Africans may be infected by 1990. In Kenya, rumors that Britain planned to introduce immigration restrictions sparked anti-British charges of racism in the Kenyan press. And many African students staged protests in Britain when the government announced it would deport carriers of the AIDS virus. But while Kenya's officials insist that their country has adopted some of the strictest AIDS controls in Central Africa, some surveys indicate that at least 60 percent of the country's prostitutes are infected.

And even in developed countries, AIDS awareness programs are only the barest available building block—a finger held in the life until researchers discover a cure for the disease. Still, the tactic has already proven its value within the homeless communities of New York City and San Francisco, where vigorous campaigns promoting "safe sex" have begun to slow AIDS transmission. As a result, Gay and other supporters of information campaigns note with glee that, with good luck and more frank advice, the disease will not have a chance to wreak havoc among young homosexuals.



G. AIDS researcher Robert Gallo: no sign of a cure

entering the country carry certificates showing that they were AIDS-free. But in western Europe and the United States, conservative groups have called for similar controls. And earlier this month Belgium became the first European country to institute such controls. The government now demands that Third World students must pass AIDS tests before they receive scholarships allowing them to study in Belgium. Currently, there are about 1,000 Third World students in Belgium; most of them come from the Horn of Africa, nations of Zaire and Rwanda—both former Belgian colonies. The local government spokesman Paul Van Staelen: "We think we should protect our own people. We shouldn't put gay others to come here and to be a danger." For their part, spokespersons for the African says that they are being singled out for racial reasons. Declared Mushabeshwa:

—JOHN BARRETT with NORAH TENTENHORN in Paris, PHILIPPE WINDSOR in London, PATRICK LEWIS in Brussels and PETER McGEE in Tokyo

Heroism—and horror

Survivors spoke with awe of the heroism One man had stretched his body across a water-filled corridor while at least 20 people scrambled over him to safety. Another rescued a four-month-old baby by gripping it with his teeth. Their acts, and the swift response of international rescue crews, blotted the edge of the disaster that occurred on March 5 when the British ferry Herald of Free Enterprise capsized just outside Belgium's Zeebrugge harbor, leaving passengers and vehicles into the icy waters of the English Channel. But in the days following the tragedy, those remained the grim reality of the toll of the 434 people who had been on board; 138 were dead or presumed dead. Last week grieving friends and relatives of the victims attended memorial services, abandoning hope that anyone else would be found alive.

At sea, salvage crews scoured over the two-eighths hull of the overturned ship, preparing for the grisly task of recovering the 80 bodies presumed trapped inside. And in Britain debates

began about the possible causes of the tragedy, with speculation ranging from the carelessness of a seaman to faults in the ferry's design. Inevitably, that raised questions about the safety of similarly constructed ferries operating

New superferries twice the size of the stricken Herald should be in operation on the English Channel late this year

ing elsewhere, including those in Canadian waters. By week's end Britain had launched an official inquiry under the direction of one of the country's most eminent naval jurists, Sir Barry Sheen. Its goal: to find out why a ferry, free from a class of vessels widely assumed to be as stable as buses, should suddenly tip over.

The immediate cause seemed clear: as the 8,000-ton ship cleared the har-

bor and picked up full speed heading into the open sea, water flooded through open doorways onto the main vehicle deck, making the ship list, then capsize, in less than a minute. One expert said that even a small amount of water can destabilize a ferry half as wide as a football field. David Walker, research associate with Halifax's Maritime Museum of the Atlantic, compared the effect to what happens when water is poured onto a trap: "Put a quarter inch of water on a canape tray and just try to hold it."

The Herald left port with its loading doors open, a practice permitted by its owner, the British ferry company Townsend Thoresen plc, as a means of clearing exhaust fumes from the car decks. But according to some survivors' accounts, the doors were left open too long, and then the crew could not close them when it tried. A truck driver reported that crew members were hitting the doors with sledgehammers in an attempt to close them. There were also reports that the ship's ballast of fuel and water was concentrated in the bow, which left the forward doorway dangerously low and vulnerable to slopping up water. As well, some experts said that the traditional stability of ferries is being sacrificed as they become high-rise structures with more and more decks stacked above each other.

But ferry disasters are rare, even in the busy Channel. The last serious mishap there occurred in December 1982, when the Townsend Thoresen car ferry European Gateway collided with a British Rail ferry, and four crew members and three passengers aboard the Gateway died. Accidents are even

more infrequent in Canadian waters, where there is not the same competitive pressure to load as many passengers and vehicles as quickly as possible. The last major disaster involving a Canadian ferry was in 1970, when the St. Patrick Marlin went down in the Gulf of the St. Lawrence between North Sydney, N.S., and Port

au Basque, N.B., drowning the captain and three engineers. That accident was somewhat similar to the one involving the Herald when it faced upon the rear loading doors of the ship and flooded the main deck.

In recent years Canadian ferry operators on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts have introduced such safety features as double sets of watertight doors and sealed-off vehicle decks to minimize the risk of accidents. Still, some experts maintain that the Herald disaster was likely caused by factors other than the design of the ship. Deceased John Carter, a Montreal-based naval architect, "You are not looking at a fault in design as that ship. You are looking at a method of operation."

For their part, officials at Townsend Thoresen said that despite the questions surrounding the disaster, they intend to go ahead with a \$175-million plan to build two so-called superferries. With double the capacity of the Herald, the 26,000-ton ships will be able to carry 2,300 passengers and 800 cars each. And as salvage crews worked as the capsized Herald, company officials estimated that the huge new ferries could be plying the Channel's busy shipping lanes by fall.

—MARY McFEE with DAVID WALKER in London and GENE WOOD in Halifax



A memorial to victims of the capsized ferry: 134 deaths and an official inquiry



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Prejudice in Ottawa's attack pack

By George Bain

Premier Minister Brian Mulroney is surprisingly detached when he discusses the treatment that he and his government have had at the hands of the Ottawa media. That is not to say—not by a long shot—that he considers all the reporting to have been well-informed, evenhanded and free of malice, or that there is no one in the media he looks upon with feelings bordering on loathing. But he does not treat the entire large press corps as an unfeeling whale and condemn it out of hand. As names come up in conversation, it becomes evident that the line he draws is between what he thinks of as a small slate of responsible journalists with a sense of history and the self-assurance to be independent—and the rest.

I talked with him for about an hour as these and other mainly media-related matters last week. By coincidence, it was the day he announced the shake-up in his office, in which Bill Fox, his communications adviser, was to assume an advisory job to be replaced by Bruce Phillips, and Michael Griffiths was replaced as press secretary by career diplomat Marc Lortie. The communication referred to is to be called an "interim"—as in 24 hours. Details to follow.

He points about many people in the Ottawa media suffering from what he describes as a profound sense of condescension, cold and aloof. It is evident that what he is doing is identifying in a different way an aspect of the well-known phenomenon of pack journalism. This is how his mind runs on the matter, particularly when a government has a large majority, there is an unconfessed tendency on the part of the media to think of themselves as the rule of adversary. If, however, this leads to wrangling which leaves the news, the news that goes beyond that to the point of invective may come to be accepted as merely hardhitting, aggressive journalism. What happens then is that one or two journalists, such as *The Toronto Star* columnist Chalmers Hay, who does a considerable trade in abuse, come to have an undue influence. They make the bulk who are unconfident of their own judgments afraid of acknowledging any accomplishment of government for fear of appearing wishy-washy. A situation of competitive derision occurs.

Not quite in the same vein, but to the same general effect, he thinks that

media people do themselves no favor when they claim, or accept from others, the designation as "the opposition" or "the real opposition" in any parliament. He cites as one who claimed such a role Keith Spicer, editor of *The Ottawa Citizen*. In a Radio-Canada interview at the time he assumed the post, Spicer said the unserious weakness of the opposition parties and the need for systematic assassination of government made it necessary for the press to make itself an official opposition. Mulroney's comment was not offered as criticism of the newspaper or its editor—except, perhaps, that the editor's judgment in this case didn't hold water—but was rather to say that media outlets that set out to become the opposition to the government compromise themselves in their prevaricated pursuit of the truth. A journalist—even one who has in-

Media people who set out to become the government's opposition compromise themselves in their pursuit of the truth

sisted for years that the key focus of a parliamentary reporter, like a theatre critic, must be on the principal players—would need to acknowledge that becoming intellectually part of the opposition would scarcely make for evenhanded reporting. Obviously the news media and a parliamentary opposition have a common purpose in wanting to get things out—mainly information that should be public knowledge. But the opposition has the additional purpose of getting something else out—namely, the government. If the new side of the media chooses that objective as well, two things are likely to happen: one, the government will be denied the right to have what it does and says fairly reported; and, two, the inevitable difficulties that occur for any government will be magnified so as to make successful governing even difficult. Neither of these things is in the public interest.

Bill Fox had warned in advance that the Prime Minister had no intention of letting the talk become what Fox called a bitch-in—a point the Prime Minister himself reiterated. There was going to be no catalogue of complaints. But

three things came out to illustrate particular failings: a column by Dog denigrating Miss Mulroney's fund-raising for cystic fibrosis as self-serving; a recent prominently displayed story in *The Toronto Star* in which, on the strength of information from Liberal Robert Koskin, a minister was said to have committed a criminal offense—which the newspaper ran despite the minister's outright denial and its own acknowledged lack of substantiation; and a passage—which I myself had noted and filed—from a column from Harry Zimbler, by Michael Valpy. The *Globe and Mail's* Africa correspondent.

The column itself was a generous account of the warmth of the Prime Minister's reception by Canadians in Zimbabwe and by the hosts, and the evident success of the mission. But it also recited Valpy's own astonishment, as a former Ottawa correspondent and columnist, at the attitude of the Canadian media corps accompanying the Prime Minister. "The press in Ottawa is never so stupid at the head of government," he says. "But, boy, this game. Not even in the days of Jim Clark's prime ministership did the press make such venomous jabs or express such contempt for a prime minister and his staff and advisers."

What the relationship might be between the Prime Minister's Office and the press gallery in Canada's capital is staggering to contemplate. That struck the Prime Minister—as it does me—as tantamount to acknowledgment by the reporters involved of selected malice and ingrained prejudice.

Brian Mulroney as—or was—an admitted news junkie. He says that eight or nine weeks ago he gave that addition the only effective treatment he stopped, cold turkey, reading Canadian newspapers, watching Canadian TV or listening to Canadian radio. Unfortunately, he is not yet persuaded that the media are all bad. When he talks about reporters who are responsible, have the self-confidence to rise above the pack and have a sense of history—by which he means a perspective that goes back further than last week—the sorts of names that turn up include Jeffrey Simpson, David Halifax, Doug Fisher, Peter Dreimanis and Mike Duffy. All, interestingly, smear people who have been around a lot. None could be characterized as unfeeling. Staging short blurts that of condemning all, his chances of staying clean must be rated, at best, questionable.



Former Rating Bureau chief Robert Hurst, Gary Ondrejcsuk, Chairman (Deacon) and

BROADCASTING

CTV's bitter family feud

The war finally fell at week's end—and it fell heavily. After weeks of speculation, the CTV Television Network bowed to the cost-cutting demands of its owner-affiliates and fired 26 people from its news and current affairs division. Among the highly public casualties was veteran Harvey Kirk and Helen Hatchell, of CTV's documentary program—whose contracts will not be renewed in September—world-travelled Ottawa correspondent Bob Evans and Montreal correspondent Dennis Keay. On Friday night, Tsv Kotekoff, the network's weary and dispirited news director, left on a planned European vacation, his division in tatters. Other departments may be targets, said one city leader. "Before me, this is only the beginning."

Indeed, the future of the network itself may be at stake. The Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission has yet to decide on CTV's application last November for

a renewal of its license. Network sources said last week that the cutbacks would prop up CTV's ability to fulfill the commitments it made in the application.

Last week's dismissals were in large part a result of a prolonged and bitter battle between CTV and its affiliates over declining commercial revenues. In fact, CTV is hurting because, with a few exceptions, advertising revenues in the television industry are down sharply across North America. The chief reasons are the growing number of stations and the popularity of specialty cable channels which have splintered audiences and reduced everyone's share of the revenue pie. But TVT's work has been hit especially hard because advertisers have become more interested in specific markets than in national exposure.

CTV's recent history illustrates the problem. In the 1984-1985 broadcasting year (September through August), it

had net revenues of \$135.2 million. But by 1986-1987, revenue had slipped to \$115.4 million, and last fall's projection for the 1987 fiscal year was flat at \$135 million.

Soon even that sobering target dissolved like a 30-second commercial at a December meeting in Toronto, the network gave its 14-member board of directors—all of them except network president Harry Cherewick representing the affiliate stations—the grim news on the basis of sales for the first quarter of the broadcast year. It appeared that revenue for 1986-1987 would be \$129.1 million—a shortfall of more than \$3 million.

It was not the kind of news the stations wanted to hear. With the exception of Toronto's local, but increasingly successful, crew and mere Vancouver, all were either experiencing or facing lower revenues in their own operations. In fact, operating profits for Ottawa's CTV have dropped by \$1 million in just two years. Said one broadcasting executive: "It has become a bigger-year-on-year situation. Now, if you're growing, somebody else is shrinking." That view could be prophetic for the Ottawa region. The Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission recently granted the thriving Toronto-based Ratus Broadcasting Inc., whose stations are CTV affiliates, a license to open another in the nation's capital. Ratus owner Allan Blight said that decision "ain't gonna change."

Since the network first went on the air in 1962, there have been repeated feuds between CTV—the affiliate do not stand for anything—and its often unstable owners. The most recent and most serious revolved around money. In 1976 CTV agreed to pay the stations 75 per cent of the money it made from selling airtime; the affiliates set aside for network shows. The network would keep the remaining 25 per cent as operating money for the following year.

But CTV's production program payout, distribution and overhead costs made that deal unworkable. Instead of 75 per cent, the stations now get what is left after the network pays its bills. In 1984-1985, CTV's net operating revenue was \$129.4 million, but its



works have been hit especially hard because advertisers have become more interested in specific markets than in national exposure.

CTV's recent history illustrates the problem. In the 1984-1985 broadcasting year (September through August), it

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expenses were \$307 million. That left less than \$20 million for the 10 stations to divide. It's a cry from the previous vision of 25 years ago. Said one industry expert: "The net proceeds to the affiliates will be cut in half in the current year. And next year they will be cut in half again."

Early this month the CTV board's executive committee finally acted on the \$10-million shortfall. It told the network to make up the deficit by "whatever moves are most appropriate." Because the network had already spent the money for most of this year's entertainment programs,

"several" indeed, the company has also proposed plans to appoint a reporter to its vacant Quebec City bureau, a vacancy in Winnipeg will not be filled in the near future, and Martin Hind's job as Jerusalem bureau chief may also be threatened.

Bickering between the affiliates and the network has been chronic. The stations complain that CTV charges too little for commercial time. As a result, they claim, advertisers can sometimes buy time more cheaply at the national network than at local markets. Westmior affiliation says that their production facilities

spare or with the stations making an effort to break away, which would be very disastrous for CTV. The stations have decided that their future...their excess cash and everything else—is going into broadcasting. They want to be No. 1 in broadcasting in this country."

Whatever its internal power struggle, the fate of Canada's only national private television network is on the line. But in Moses Kaufman, president of Toronto's sleek and energetic independent City TV, that crisis is as much one of style as of structure. Said Kaufman: "The bloom is off the net-



Moses Kaufman, head of City TV, declining advertising sales spark a costly war between the network and its affiliates.

work, we are still on news and current affairs and likely will land next on the support staff at its rented nine-story headquarters building in midtown Toronto.

Meanwhile, the two sides continue to blame each other. Said an executive of a CTV affiliate: "The God damned place is in trouble because the network has been spending too much money. They should have seen some of those stars clouds coming." Retired a CTV network insider: "The stations are so cheap they wouldn't spend two bits for a bus seat at the Second Coming."

Yet the stations dictate the network's fortunes, and at week's end, after days of strenuous meetings and boudoirs, shouting matches, they were at a low ebb. In CTV's windowless conference room (the CTV broadcast centre in suburban Brampton), reporters and producers jostled the loyalty, which included foreign star Barry Bostwick. Said one: "They're thrown red meat at the wolves, but nobody bats thinks it will have been enough. People are

often stand idly while CTV hires rule-prediction houses to produce Canadian content programs for the network.

Another irritant has been the ill-conceived and long-standing animosity between CTV and Bates, which has a 35-per-cent interest in the network and owns Toronto's CFTO and CTV affiliate stations in Regina and Sudbton. For years there has been speculation that John Bennett, who won the CTV licence in 1960 and retired at Bates' board chairman on Dec. 15, 1985, wanted to break away from CTV and get it alone—perhaps setting up his own network. But Bennett reportedly told the board earlier this month that he will quit altogether in September, abandoning the field to the Bates department store family, which already controls the company. Asked about the report, Bennett said, "I have nothing to say at all, okay?"

Other industry experts were less sanguine. Said one analyst: "There is going to be a massive power struggle between the Bates group and the rest of CTV, either with the network or the

work rose in general." He added: "People have got to start thinking about television in something like the categories they are used to thinking about in radio—stylistic choices that run all the way from all-news radio to middle-of-the-road, to dance music, rock 'n' roll, heavy rock and soft rock. In television, though, you have an apparent multiplicity of channels and in large measure they are all middle-of-the-road. These people still wear the same suits."

Asked about visitors in the broadcasting industry that he has ambitions to take over CTV, Kaufman replied: "Are you kidding? My God, madams and paranas talk the load. Structurally, there is room for networks like CTV, but they simply cannot continue to operate the way they operated yesterday." But given the success of personal-style classics and digitized baseball at Canada's burgeoning private network, tomorrow—not yesterday—is the issue of concern.

—RAE CORRIE in Toronto

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Criminal turncoats in the courtroom

In 1983 he was one of the Quebec underworld's most frightening figures—a contract killer whose name ranged from small-time connoisseurs to business leaders linked with organized crime. But more recently 36-year-old René Steward has adopted a new role—as an informer. Last fall he pleaded guilty to murder and manslaughter charges arising out of a Thoreau killing and four Quebec slayings that occurred between 1980 and 1984. Steward is now serving a life sentence for his crimes but will be eligible for parole in 1996—after serving only 18 years in Montreal's Parthenais Detention Centre. In exchange he has named two Montreal mob men who, he says, were his accomplices in the Quebec killings. As a result, Santos (Frank) Cotrone and Claude Fisher, whom police have linked to organized crime in Montreal, now face first-degree murder charges carrying mandatory sentences of life imprisonment.

Steward made his arrangement under an informal bartering system that operates across Canada and allows criminals to trade information on unsolved crimes in return for lighter sentences. The bartering is particularly noticeable in Quebec, where prosecutors say that it has helped them fight organized crime. For one thing, Montreal attorneys use the testimony of two former members of the Hells Angels motorcycle group in win first-degree murder convictions against three of their associates. The convicted men had played key roles in the gang's lucrative drug deals. Still, federal and provincial authorities across Canada say that they have no plan to copy a US department of justice program that has provided living expenses and protection—including relocation and new identities when needed—to 3,000 witnesses during the past 15 years.

Meanwhile in Canada, some witnesses

say that the lack of formal protection has placed their own lives in danger. One of them, former Toronto-area resident Michael Lane, told Maclean's that he had immediately pacified the police in 1983 after Toronto businessman Peter Demeter attempted to involve him in the planned murder of Demeter's cousin's son. At the time, Demeter was on parole after serving more than eight

years in prison for the 1978 murder of his wife, Christine. According to Lane, Ontario Pol Cop Reginald Police then asked him to gather information on the proposed killing. Lane said that he agreed to that, and he was a key witness in a 1985 trial that resulted in Demeter being found guilty of counselling to murder. Demeter is now serving two concurrent terms of life imprisonment in Toronto.

But Lane said that he has not yet received the \$100,000 and relocation assistance that police had offered in return for his efforts. As well, Lane said that he now fears reprisals for the role he played in Demeter's conviction. As a result, he has left Ontario and gone into hiding in another province. Lane recently called Maclean's from a telephone booth and declared: "I had no idea what I was getting into when I went to the police. All I wanted to do was to save a life. Now my own life has been destroyed." For their part, police spokesman will say little about the plans for compensation.

Steward was serving a life sentence for the attempted murder of a Toronto man when he made his agreement with authorities. But former Hell's Angel Gilles Lachance is living under police protection and providing prosecutors with details about the murders of five Hell's Angels in Lemoineville, Que., in March, 1985. Under the terms of a deal struck as negotiations with the Quebec government, he receives a weekly stipend of \$3000. And after he finishes testifying, he will undergo plastic surgery and receive a new identity and \$40,000 in expenses to move to an undisclosed location somewhere in the province.

Many defense lawyers have entered such arrangements and cast doubt on the reliability of informants' testimony. Declared Montreal criminal lawyer Daniel Bach: "These witnesses are unreliable because they possess no personal or legal sentence as a matter of fact, not as a matter of law." But, said Montreal prosecutor Claude Parent, "The police could do nothing without them. Using them is a necessary evil—without informants, they could not penetrate the underworld." Authorities across Canada tolerate the practice of using paid informers, but Ottawa and provincial administrations have yet to take the next step: operating the system on a more formal basis.

Steward testifying information for testimony in a fight against crime



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—BEN BURKE is based in Montreal.
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MEDICINE

Beyond a safe diet

Doctors have long known that high cholesterol in blood vessels can clog arteries and lead to heart attacks and strokes. Experts estimate that about 20,000 Canadians and 540,000 Americans will die from heart attacks this year alone. Because the hard-like substance, which is an essential component of every living cell, is highly concentrated in animal fats, doctors particularly advise against eating large amounts of red meat, butter and eggs. But in some cases, diet cannot completely control cholesterol levels. Last month, however, a panel of experts at the U.S. Food and Drug Administration recommended that the FDA approve a new drug to help in such cases. Said Dr. Allick Little, a specialist in metabolism at St. Michael's Hospital in Toronto: "This adds more drugs to the treatments we can use. It's a promising development."

Although there are other cholesterol-lowering drugs on the market, they have been known to produce side effects, including intestinal discomfort.

But Mevacor, developed and manufac-

tured by laboratories owned by New Jersey-based Merck & Co. Inc., has so far passed few such problems in four years of clinical trials involving 1,200 patients throughout the United States. If the FDA approves the drug, which acts by inhibiting a liver enzyme that helps produce cholesterol, it could be available by the end of this year in the United States.

The development of Mevacor came at a time when U.S. and Canadian doctors were strengthening their resolve to fight heart disease, the leading cause of death in North America. Said Little: "The number of people at risk is very large, because levels of cholesterol in Canada—or in any other Western industrialized nation—are very much higher than in countries with low incidence of heart attacks." The low-fat diet of Asia and Third World countries—fish, rice, fruits and vegetables—does not promote heart disease. Westerners, say doctors and nutritionists, should be eating more vegetables and foods that provide fiber and fewer animal products.

Despite doctors' repeated warnings, cholesterol intake levels have dropped overall by only six per cent in the past 30 years, according to Linda Robison, a home economist with Agriculture Canada. Asked Robison: "People are aware of the facts, but they have targeted particular foods, like eggs and beef. What they are not realizing is the link between cardiovascular disease and all animal products, so they are eating a lot more cheese and ice cream."

Some medical and nutrition experts say that they are now concerned that people with slightly elevated cholesterol levels will want to take a pill instead of cutting back on fatty foods. But they add that even if drugs are successful in lowering cholesterol levels, more people will have to adopt balanced diets if the incidence of heart disease is to be reduced.

—SHEILA UNDEEN/DODD in Toronto

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Take the money and run

THE PANIC OF '93
By Paul Erdman
(Doubleday, 304 pages, \$2.95).

Paul Krugman sketches his memoirs on the broadest of canvases. An economist and former international banker, and a graduate of

Georgetown University in Washington, Erdman has written three speculative best-sellers, including *The Crash of '98*. His latest, *The Panic of '98*, again builds from topical issues—an elderly U.S. president facing economic crisis—to construct a gripping international conspiracy Indeed, although some of



Ridnour's extrapolations are therefore his plot is disconcertingly plausible.

In the waning days of President Ronald Reagan's administration, the United States is paying for its past excesses. Economic Reagan's free-spending policies have saddled future generations with more debt than was accumulated by previous administrations combined. Meanwhile, large American banks have become vulnerable to manipulation; most half of their deposits are held by foreigners. Worse, as fresh oil supplies glut the market, petroleum prices plummet and properties U.S. loans to mid-continent Latin American nations.

"An improbable cast of manipulators accelerates the crisis in the new. Among the villains: a powerful and amnephobic Swiss banker, an unscrupulous Venezuelan oil executive and two neo-fascist terrorists—Carlos and Abu Nidal. Their plan is daring. The Venezuelan government formally repudiates its U.S. debt, while releasing a fresh infusion of cash from a consortium of European banks. At the same time, the manipulators play the assassinations of key political leaders in a paranoid scheme. The United States is in a quandary, because, if it intervenes, Washington will assume the leadership of the world—while also securing a supply of Cuban Latin American oil."

Branding, along against them is Paul Mayen, the former managing director of the International Monetary Fund—and also the Stratford, Ontario, businessman who is a major shareholder. In fact, Pearce reflects Kishore's views on the IMF in several ways. In the late 1990s, he was chief of the Swiss bank's establishment, and was asked for his views on the firm's best trial for foreign exchange in commodity trading. The changes were subsequently dismissed, but Pearce's novel makes no secret of the contempt he developed for Swiss bankers. However, he clearly admires their money. And he is distinctly unimpressed toward US academics who, he feels, disregard the advice of old-line bureaucrats. "In my opinion, decisions are best made by professionals."

The novel's analysis of the World War I current debt problem has clearly interested Erdman more than the fair amount of fiction writing. Technical dissertations on the mechanics of loan guarantees and balance sheets interests him, and the resolution in which U.S. banks manage to reroute adverse strategic currency flows is thought provoking—and at times extraordinary—but by slipping into the jargon of financial terms, Erdman thwarts his otherwise skillful reader.

—1979年版

Thomas Kuehn is president of Miller



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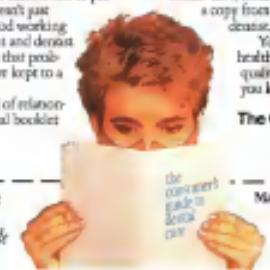
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By Guy Gavriel Kay
(Collins, 400 pages, \$21.95)

The Phoenician Tapestry trilogy is nothing if not ambitious. In fact, Guy Gavriel Kay takes 10 years of his final installment, *The Darkest Road*, to summarize the story so far and few pages to list the trilogy's cast of characters. They include Kimberly Fird, Jennifer Lowell and three other young Tasmanians who magically travel to another world. There, they must thwart the malevolent god Rakoth Magmar the Conqueror, who is bent on conquering Phoenice and destroying the fabric of time. Kay is masterly at juggling his story's various plots and resolving the conflict between the forces of light and dark.

In Volume II, Kimberly raised King Arthur from the dead to help battle Magmar. Arthur is doomed to perpetual rebirth as a warrior to atone for past crimes. But in each life he replays his legend's love triangle with his closest friend, Sir Lancelot, and his wife, Guinevere, who in her current reincarnation is Jennifer. The

Darkest Road goes in place the suspense needed to re-exact the trilogy, but Kay adds a twist to the love story. The result is an captivating mix of any classic of the fantasy field.

—RUTH GIFFORD

To the puritan, the letters we mean speculative fiction—any tale or essay that boldly goes where no writer has gone before, which includes both science fiction and fantasy writing, and in Canada it is beginning to find respect. Annual appearances on best-seller lists and a growing stable of domestic writers Saskatchewan-born fantasy author Guy Gavriel Kay, now a Toronto resident, has just released the final volume of *Sie Fionnrae Tapestry*—a series that has attracted readers from as far away as Australia. Kay, a pre-eminent member of Canada's growing SF subculture, spent 18 months inventing Phoenice's geography, history and mythology. Writing about worlds that do not exist, he said, is more taxing than other fiction. "There are no preset

rules. You have to invent it all."

Canadians have a healthy appetite for SF, with a cross-country network of 50 fan magazines available. For aspiring writers, special bookstores and libraries. Indeed, Toronto's Ryerson University Library, with 30,000 books and related items, is the world's largest public collection. Last year more than 1,500 SF books were released in Canada. But most were imported works. Until recently, Canadian writers have avoided exploring SF's uncharted landscapes. One of the few to try was Ralph Carton—pseudonym of an unidentified Peterborough, Ont., writer. His 1883 essay *The Domesday* in 2002 included the prediction "From Toronto to Winnipeg in 30 minutes! From Winnipeg to the Pacific in 40 minutes!" It also forecast a Canada with a 15-member Parliament and a global end to disease and war. One of the few things Carton's writing foreshadowed accurately was the continuing Canadian interest in fantasy.

In the 1990s, SF joined Canada in the form of pulp magazines featuring flying saucers on the cover. Within two decades a major Canadian practitioner emerged. Wizard-born A.E. van Vogt, whose 1946 novel *Sins* is now considered a classic in the field, and who has 13 other ar-



Kay doomed warriors, epic struggles, forces of light against forces of dark

novels still in print. Toronto poet Phyllis Gaffey is another explorer of the terrane. Her 1964 novel *Sabarene* concerns a group of mutant children who develop psychic abilities after an atomic blast; her latest work, *Kingdom of the Cat*, is an epic about

intelligent alien aliens.

Now, or is being produced coast to coast in Halifax, Spider Robinson has published dozens of SF short stories, and his sixth novel, *Time Preserve*, is scheduled for publication next month. This year Margaret

Atwood's best-selling *Handmaid's Tale*, is a nominee for one of SF's top awards, the Nebula. And Vancouver's William Gibson, who won the 1983 Hugo award given by the members of the World Science Fiction Convention—for his first novel, *Neuromancer*—recently sold the film rights for more than \$100,000 to New York's Cabana Boys Productions, Inc.

Neuromancer, whose author projects his mind into computer data systems to steal valuable information, has even helped influence a new SF form known as "cyberpunk." It marries sleek visual prose with philosophical cynicism. Explained Gibson, "American SF in the 1980s had a strong underlying assumption that whatever we get ourselves into, we could get out through technology. Cyberpunk is a reaction."

Robinson still maintains that humanity can be saved by technology. "Science fiction should soothe and instruct," he says. But whatever their ultimate destination—a doomsday future or an optimistic fantasy land—Canadian writers are proving that the limits of the form are as distant as those of the human imagination.

—P.G. de Bronté

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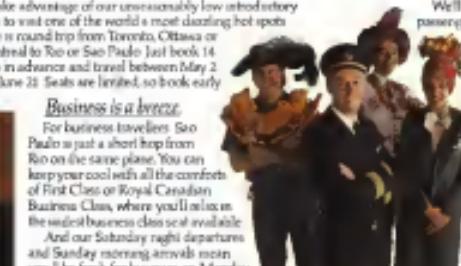
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America as Huck Finn

REAGAN'S AMERICA: INNOCENCE AT HOME
By Gerry Wills
(Doubleday, 476 pages, \$29.95)

As a critic of American society, Gerry Wills has a wonderful gift for using individual lives to illustrate larger truths. A celebrated historian, Wills first burst into public view with *Nixon Agonistes*, a study that perceived disgraced president Richard M. Nixon as a symbol of the ambitions and recklessness of a rising middle class—America as the archetypal salesman, Samson Glick, in *The Kennedy Assassination*. Wills explored the twin drives of power and sex—America as Hugh Hefner. Now, in *Reagan's America*, he focuses on amorphous President Ronald Reagan's career, offering insight on even

plata questions of myth, culture and democratic practice. From his boyhood in Tama, Iowa, to his rise and fall at the White House, Reagan has been a true believer, infatuated with salvation and martyrdom. Just as faithfully, Americans, whether going to his masses or electing him as president, have believed in him—America as Huck Finn.

Wills's thesis is that both America and Reagan have been living a lie. The individualistic West of military marshals facing down gamblers, which Reagan so often portrayed in film, is a sham. Popular laws were settled to aid the railroads and, according to Wills, the West "had little use for the lone outlaw or the lone lawman."

As with social history, so too with Reagan's biography. While the American myth depicts government interference, the Mississippi Valley into which Reagan was born depended for its prosperity as a government-sponsored canal system. In fact, during the Depression Reagan's father and brother both worked for the New Deal, handing out federal relief. Wills methodically demonstrates that almost every episode in Reagan's past has started—or inverted. Past contradictions or disjunctions are simply written out of the script. "With Reagan, the perfection of the pretense lies in the fact he does not know he is pretending. He is the clearest illusionist to a nation that needs one."

There is a conflict between Reagan and Americans. He tells them what they want to hear and the consequence by finding in their preexisting everything they want to believe about themselves. Such myths are important reference points in a democracy. The danger comes when reality intrudes on myth. Reagan may have believed that he was called to the rescue in his attempt to free American hostages in Lebanon by selling arms to Iran. But the plotline begins with the awakening of Lawrence, with most of the story of the male protagonist in both paradoxes and homilies. The book's best lines go to Diana, who is wonderful as the perceptive anti-taught wife. Defining Somers's grandiose dreams in her ungrammatical English, she quips, "As for your friends, I am times the meanest of them." Certainly her acting is stronger than the man's. But her performance is wasted in Raiso's blinding chassis of male posturing.

Wills's book is not conventional biography. A study of ideas rather than events, it skims over Reagan's time in office both in California and Washington. But the question raised in *Reagan's America* deserves to be pondered by all who value self-government, see democracies capable of fusing truth? The strong medicine administered here is a step toward therapy.

—THOMAS S. ALEXWORTHY

Thomas S. Axworthy, vice-president of the Montreal-based CIDA Foundation, was principal secretary to Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau from 1982 to 1984.

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FILMS: BRIEF ENCOUNTERS

KANGAROO

Directed by Tim Burstall

The interior world of a human life can be explored in poems or plays, but not easily in movies. That is why it is so remarkable for *Kangaroo*, the new Australian film, that managing to explore the moods and thoughts of Kochi Soeser (Colin Firth). Soeser, a brooding writer, is a shabby dragoon whose D. H. Lawrence, or when 1963 used the movie as a backdrop, the movie's richest parts are Soeser's inner meditations on the soul and landscape of Australia, which Lawrence visited in 1892. But the lovely impersonation of those passages cannot be translated to the screen. Instead, director Tim Burstall offers frequent shots of Lawrence look-alikes. Friesl staring moodily into space—but the pregnant silences are about as visible as an outback bush.

Playing the dourly society of England, Soeser and his German wife, Harriet (Judy Davis), rent a house near Sydney and work up a volatile friendship with their neighbor, Jack Collett (John Walton) and his wife, Vicki (Jane McRae). But the plotlessness between the awakening of Lawrence and most of the male protagonist in both paradoxes and homilies. The book's best lines go to Diana, who is wonderful as the perceptive anti-taught wife. Defining Somers's grandiose dreams in her ungrammatical English, she quips, "As for your friends, I am times the meanest of them." Certainly her acting is stronger than the man's. But her performance is wasted in Raiso's blinding chassis of male posturing.

—JOHN BURROUGHS

RAISING ARIZONA
Directed by Joel Coen

Tired of holding up convenience stores—and going to prison for it—H. L. McDougal (Nicolas Cage) decides to settle down and raise a family. He marries Ed, short for Edwina (Holly Hunter), an older who once booked him into prison. But

there is a slight hitch: Ed is known when the unhappy newlyweds learn that she is not just ready for a man. That is where things get messy for *Raising Arizona*. She, who wants to explore the moods and thoughts of Kochi Soeser (Colin Firth), Soeser, a brooding writer, is a shabby dragoon whose D. H. Lawrence, or when 1963 used the movie as a backdrop, the movie's richest parts are Soeser's inner meditations on the soul and landscape of Australia, which Lawrence visited in 1892. But the lovely impersonation of those passages cannot be translated to the screen. Instead, director Tim Burstall offers frequent shots of Lawrence look-alikes. Friesl staring moodily into space—but the pregnant silences are about as visible as an outback bush.

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and wear earlers in their hair—the page of the *National Enquirer* come to life.

Written by the Coen brothers, Joel and Ethan (Brood Simple), the film is also an updated version of the 1958 comedy *Bringing Up Baby*, substituting a real toddler for the leopard that kept Cary Grant and Katharine Hepburn so distractingly romantically frantic. Cage, who looks as if he has just gotten out of bed, and Hunter, who has a gift for constrained hyperbole, are wonderfully dappily counterpointed. So that mix the Coens have added cartoonish chases and delightfully droll dialogue. Holding up a store, Beadle sells a package of balloons to his host and asks if they blow up into funny shapes. The owner replies, "Not unless you think round is

funny." Except for a few moments of excessive caresses, *Raising Arizona* is a bawdy bit of business.

—LAWRENCE OTTOLE

64 CHARING CROSS ROAD
Directed by David Lean

A literary teenager, *64 Charing Cross Road* chronicles a New York author and a London bookseller from 1948 to 1958. Helene Hanff, based both her novel and Broadway play—drawn from which the movie is adapted—as her relationship with Frank Doel, an employee at the bookshop whose address provided her title. The relationship begins after Doel (Anthony Hopkins) borrows some rare secondhand books for Maruff (Anne Bancroft), an irresistible reader. Gradually the reserved Londoner and outspoken New Yorker develop an impassioned correspondence.

An old-fashioned as a coat, *64 Charing Cross Road* succeeds only to some extent in appealing viewers' hearts. Neither actress nor director David Lean has found a way to inject life into the essentially desk personalities of the characters. Hopkins, at least, is able to make a painfully ordinary man interesting, but Bancroft's acting is about as subtle as an elbow in the ribs. *Watching 64 Charing Cross Road* is like plodding through a dated, slightly dog-eared novel. It is sedately tedious.

L. OT

MCLEAN'S BEST SELLER LIST

FICITION

1 *Windfall of the Gods*, Sheldon (3)

2 *Whirlwind*, Clancy (2)

3 *The Eyes of the Dragon*, King (2)

4 *Atmos*, Clancy (2)

5 *Shattered Lives*, Leacock (2)

6 *The Prank of '88*, Edwards (2)

7 *Bands, Leacock (2)*

8 *A Taste for Death*, James (2)

9 *Getaway, Cook (2)*

10 *The Trick of Lies*, Finlay (2)

NONFICTION

1 *He Was The Unconquered*, Elegy of Fred Shuster, Kelton (2)

2 *Vicar, Rivers (2)*

3 *Controlling Interests: Who Owns Canada?*, French (2)

4 *The Pitmen Painters*, Frost (2)

5 *The Master Builders*, Foster (2)

6 *Mosaic Juggernaut* (2)

7 *Carey Purcell, Second (2)*

8 *Loss in Witness*, Guyatt (2)

9 *A Picnic Way to Run a Country*, Lynch (2)

10 *Position for Death*, Connelly (2)

—Compiled by Fraser McNeely

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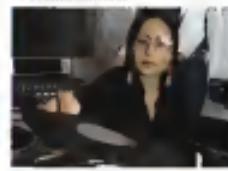
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Elsewhere, confusion reigns

By Allan Fotheringham

Heaven help the poor voter. The poor voter has not been dealt a very good hand these days. All seems hirsute to cut. With spring approaching, there is no blue sky. Everywhere, there is dead air. In Washington, the most important office in the country, the occupant has lost all right to mention god and creation. The debate is not over nuclear arms and inflation but whether his son likes (he always has). His cabinet members are whining and mewling about who didn't get what.

Blame is the devastating Tower committee report. There seems an inexplicably appealing Democratic ascendancy.

In Ottawa, it seems a Mark Steenott comedy on living color, a party with massive 359-seat majority somehow floundering at a 28-per-cent level in popularity, trailing even that well-known party The Undecided. (The Undecided may replace the Rhinoceros party—now safely in decline—and could soon be the balance of power in the next minority government.) The silly Bill Stevens affair, which could have been resolved in a week by a government that knew what it was doing rather than flossing about China, is now almost a yearlong embarrassment and is not over yet by a long shot, or a long judge, whichever comes first.

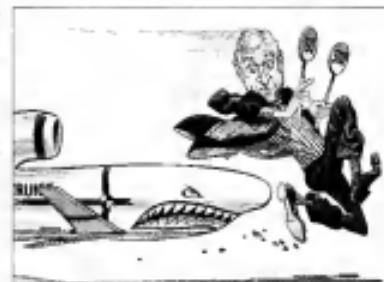
But hold! Are things any better in your appearance, beachcom? One thinks not. The once-and-future prime minister who sits gamely in the lap of Gallicism as displaying no mere leadership there but in his famous "I had no choice" defense, the jauntily celebrated phrase leaving him the election with one tick of his tongue.

John Turner cannot even bring order among his tiny camp of 46-old (a well-chosen description) Liberals. An in-mate claim by the few Democrats, the cruise missile testing. Turner "just happened" to be away in Toronto when four of his caucus stood up and voted against what is supposed to be his policy of anyone can discover a Turner pol-

icy these days, please show up at the Union Station (and-forward ticket).

The Canadians sure the caper ragtag and of the Goliath back benches that Turner can either falter and disown—without one word of apology. He runs Winnipeg's Lloyd Assembly, at last leader of the pack of the still full-fledged leadership candidates. This is a party headed for government when one of its leaders' top frontbenchers openly defies him when he's out of town?

Turner ate neither coquise. Don Johnson to do more work not to drop his abiding leadership ambitions



Raymond Giguere, who should be his Quebec lieutenant, comes and turns about his opinion on Turner's safety and whether he should go for the leadership. Turner, meanwhile, has aligned the cauldron of leadership to go to the movement and regeneration. Shared Prod'homme, an open supporter of the move—then evading the Jewish communities in Toronto and Montreal's traditional valuable markets of Liberal campaign funds. Thus, the party that is now 45 million in debt? People can't understand whether Turner just doesn't care or whether he's stupid.

The few Democrats of Ed Broadbent's tiny camp of 46-old (a well-chosen description) Liberals. An in-mate claim by the few Democrats, the cruise missile testing. Turner "just happened" to be away in Toronto when four of his caucus stood up and voted against what is supposed to be his policy of anyone can discover a Turner pol-

icy these days, please show up at the Union Station (and-forward ticket).



leader of British Columbia, will be running for federal seats in the next election, the session of the latter individual not guaranteed to improve Broadbent's splintered mandate.

But the problem of the size, is solving the eternal problem of Quebec, is size. The party, which now boasts 100,000 members, for the back-to-front reasons that any party due to its strict orthodoxy and dedicated workers, has in the past concentrated for limited money on certain "targeted" seats in the country; it has a good chance to win.

That means industrial seats as Ontario, certain ones in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, a good number in British Columbia. If the party really takes a gamble on ploughing resources into Quebec (where it has no organization, no workers, the Quebec leader, Jean-Paul Hébert, in real life is John Hurley, who is a professor at York University in Toronto) it must siphon these dollars away from its "secure" seats elsewhere in Canada. Does it dare take the risk?

That's why leaders are chosen to make decisions. Over to you, Ed.

Elsewhere, nothing but confusion. In British Columbia, Premier Moorehead is fulfilling all the goofy predictions made about him early even before short-swing off the campaign trail. He's off to bat batt, and, I'm Alberta, Ben Galtay gives every day in every way that he prefers the golf course to politics.

In Quebec, Robert Bourassa with his massive majority still can't make up his mind about the current green's Reighly-longue vision, while the PQ's Pierre Marc Johnson is being rubbed to death by the true-blue separatist fringe.

In Maritime, they have nicknamed their premier Howard the Duck. In New Brunswick, with the Hirschfeld election imminent, smart politicians are letting that the exit with 10 lives, Richard Hirschfeld, will in fact survive.

If I were Brian mulroney, having to worry only about how to deal with Newfoundland's John Crosbie, who deserves the 45 seats' forthcoming success as P.M. and the odd, I would look about and take consolation. Sure-



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